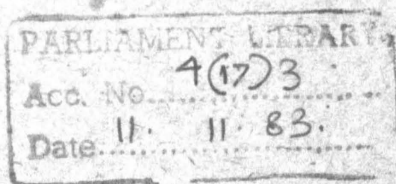


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# C O N T E N T S

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 24, 1983/Chaitra 3,  
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri K. Rajamallu, a sitting Member of this House.

Shri K. Rajamallu represented Peddapalli constituency of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly continuously for five terms and also served as Minister of Health in the Andhra Pradesh Government for five years.

Shri Rajamallu was a keen agriculturist. He worked for the welfare of workers and was President and General Secretary of Coal Mines Workers Union in Andhra Pradesh for several years. He took keen interest in social welfare activities and was a Member of the Red Cross Society.

He devoted himself to the cause of improvement of the lot of the weaker sections of society. He was a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1980-81 and 1981-82. He was appointed by the Government as Chairman, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission on 17 August, 1981.

He was a member of the Panel of Chairmen in Lok Sabha.

Shri Rajamallu passed away at Hyderabad on 23 March, 1983 at the age of 58 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for shortwhile)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नवीन रवानी

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक मामूली सी बात उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में उठा लेना।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लोक सभा में कोई सवाल उठता है, जैसे श्री राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहन के बारे में मैंने कल सवाल उठाया था। उठाने नहीं दिया और राज्य सभा में उठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने नहीं उठाने दिया। हम पब्लिकली कर आते हैं। आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पहले लोक सभा में उठना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किसने रोका है ? हम नहीं रोकते हैं। इसको 377 के अन्दर इजाजत दे देते हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** राज्य सभा में उठा था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यहां भी उठ सकता है। इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

### Conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar Line

+

\*370. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of conversion of metre gauge of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar into broad gauge is very slow and it is being delayed as compared with the target time;

(b) if so, what is the progress achieved upto date; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c) The work of the Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar conversion project is being progressed to the extent of availability of funds and other resources e.g. rails and sleepers.

The first phase of the conversion from viramgam to Hapa (269 kms.) has already been completed and opened to traffic in June 1980. The progress on the 2nd phase (289 kms.) is about 77 per cent.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Many industries like soda ash, cement etc. are located in the region beyond Ja-

mnagar. The benefit of a broad gauge line would be of little value without a broad gauge line beyond Hapa-Jam nagar. The benefit of a broad gauge line would be of little value without a broad gauge line beyond Hapa-Jam-nagar. Only a small provision has been made in the current financial year. A minimum of Rs. 24 crores is needed to complete the project. So, will the Government provide more funds for the conversion of the Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar metre-gauge railway line into broad in the second phase of the programme? Is there any criterion for the provision of funds? If so, what is it? This is the most important project for the development of Saurashtra. May, I know when this Project will be completed?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: As has been stated already, the progress of the second phase is 7 per cent and even for 1983-84 we have allotted about Rs. 15.80 crores. We are likely to complete it by the end of 1984. As has been stated by the hon. Minister in the budget speech, the constraint of resources is the main problem with us. Nevertheless, we are trying our best to complete the project as early as possible.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Before I ask the second supplementary, may I know the provision made in the current financial year? Because, the Government have stated that they have already spent Rs. 50 crores on this project.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have already mentioned that it is Rs. 15.80 crores.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Is it a fact that the Gujarat Government have requested the Central Government for the conversion of Viramgam-Okha Porbandar Metre-gauge line into broad gauge and its extension upto Vadinar port? After the completion of the second phase of the programme, the existing branch line Khambalia and Salaya will get isolated. A deep

sea terminal has started functioning at Vadinar near Salaya and a cargo terminal is also proposed there. Without a broad-gauge line upto Vadinar, it would not be possible to use the proposed Vadinar cargo terminal. In view of that, will the Government take up simultaneously the conversion from metre gauge into broad gauge of the Khambalia-Salaya line upto Vadinar?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** As I have already said, fund is one of the main constraints. When even the second phase of the work is not complete, the question of taking up further conversions does not arise.

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Is it a fact that the Gujarat Government has made a request to the Central Government for the conversion of this line? Since you have already spent Rs 54 crores, will you take up this work simultaneously upto Vadinar or not?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** I do not think it is possible in the near future.

**SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Arising out of the reply of the hon. Minister to the question of my colleague, I would like to know one thing. When a conversion programme is taken up, do you not consider which part of the conversion will give you more revenue, which part of the conversion will provide more facilities to the passengers. Now the first phase has been completed upto Hapad. It is a small village away from Jamnagar. A passenger coming to Jamnagar has to get down at this small town, hire a rickshaw and go to Jamnagar. The same thing applies to a person from Jamnagar wanting to go to Bombay. Since the hon. Minister has stated that 77 per cent of the work is over, may I know upto what station they will open for traffic and passengers by the end of this year?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** It is not merely a question of funds. There is also the question of rails and

sleepers, which we are facing. And I cannot exactly make a positive commitment as to what extent we will be able to complete by the end of this year. However, I have already said it is our desire to complete this by 1984.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमान परिवर्तन के लिये जब कोई लाइन चुनी जाती है तो उसको कई स्टेज से गुजरना होता है। जैसे सबसे पहले उसका औचित्य देखा जाता है, इसके बाद सर्वे और एस्टीमेट तैयार होता है। इसके बाद फाइनालाइज किया जाता है और अलाटमेंट होता है। अलाटमेंट के बाद टेंडर काल होते हैं और काम शुरू होता है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय या किसी अन्य को यह अधिकार है कि इतने स्तरों से गुजरने के बाद जब किसी लाइन का काम शुरू हो चुका हो तो उसे वापिस ले लिया जाये। समस्तीपुर दरभंगा लाइन पर इतने स्तरों से गुजरने के बाद काम शुरू हो गया था। इसके बाद इस काम को वापिस लेने का क्या औचित्य है?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Sir, whatever he has said is correct. There will be a survey, there will be a final location survey, then everything gets clearance from the Planning Commission and then the projects will be taken up. But, Sir, the Ministry does not stop any work. If it is going to be slowed down for any reason it is only because of the want of funds which we spell out in our budget.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** It has been stopped.

(Interruptions)



## Circulation of spurious drugs in the market

+

\*371. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports of circulation in the markets of spurious drugs, including life saving drugs; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to detect such drugs, confiscate them and prosecute the people involved in the spurious drug racket?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

Reports regarding the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs are received occasionally. As control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities, necessary action to detect the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is mainly taken by them. The Drug Inspectors carry out periodic inspection of manufacture and sale establishments and draw samples which are subjected to test. If a case of manufacture or sale of spurious drugs is detected the drug control authorities take action to seize the spurious drugs and prosecute the persons involved in the manufacture or sale of these drugs. Some of the measures taken recently to check the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs are inserted below:—

(1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982 to provide for more effective measures for combating the problem of spurious drugs.

(2) The Government had set up a Task Force for recommending measures for tackling the problem of manufacture, sale and distribution of sub-standard and spurious drugs and their recommendations are under implementation.

(3) The State Governments have been advised to set up intelligence-cum-legal machineries to deal with the problem of spurious drugs.

(4) The Central Drug Control Organisation monitor reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country. The State Governments are alerted, whenever necessary, and assisted in the investigation of such reports.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि नकली दवाओं की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की न होकर प्रदेश सरकारों की है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या प्रदेश सरकारें नकली दवाइयां बनाती हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ में एक ग्रीवर कंपनी इस सिलसिले में पकड़ी गई थी। ग्रीवर साहब पहले इंग्लैंड कंपनी में काम करते थे। वे जेल भी गये परन्तु उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ सेंट्रल काउंसिल आफ हेल्थ ने नकली दवाओं के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये क्या रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है और सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के टास्क-फोर्स ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं। इसकी विस्तृत जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

कुमारी कुमदबेन एम० जोशी : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमने यह बताया है कि सारी जिम्मेदारी राज्य

सरकारों की है, यह बात नहीं है। जिम्मेदारी दो पहलुओं में बंट जाती है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जिम्मेदारी भी है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भी जिम्मेदारी है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की चार जिम्मेदारियां हैं---

(i) Controlling the quality of imported drugs.

(ii) Coordinating the activities of the States and advising them on matters relating to the uniform administration of the Act in the country.

(iii) Laying down regulatory measures or standards of drugs, and

(iv) Granting approval to "new drugs" proposed to be manufactured or imported into the country.

ये पहलू भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारियां इस प्रकार हैं ---

The State Governments are responsible for exercising control over drugs manufactured, sold and distributed in the country through their State Drug Control organisations.

सब स्टैंडर्ड ड्रग्स के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। काउंसिल की जो मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें भी इस बारे में काफी बहस हुई है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो मैं पूरा रेजोल्यूशन यहां बता सकती हूँ या उनको एक कापी भेज सकती हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : उस रेजोल्यूशन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात तो यह है।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : जो रेजोल्यूशन आठवीं ज्वॉइंट कांफ्रेंस ऑफ सेंट्रल हेल्थ काउंसिल में हुआ जिसमें हेल्थ मिनिस्टर व हेल्थ सेक्रेटरी भी होते हैं, कि एक कानून बनाया जाय कि जहां-जहां लेबोरेटरीज की फौसीलिटीज नहीं हैं और जहां ड्रग्स कंट्रोलर की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है और जहां कायदे-कानून से सख्ती से काम लेना है वहां ऐसा होना चाहिये इन सब बातों को उसमें डिस्कस किया गया था। इसके मुताबिक हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिख दिया है। काफी डिटेल् में हेल्थ मिनिस्टर की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को इस कानून को अमल में लाने के लिये कहा गया है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : इम्प्लीमेंट कहाँ तक हुआ ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Steps have been taken by the Central Government to stop spurious drugs in the country. Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982. More power has been given to the Drug Inspectors to detain persons or vehicles which may be used for carrying spurious drugs.

The Central Council of Health has passed a Resolution. The Union Health Minister has written after the passing of the Resolution to all the State Governments Health Secretary had a meeting with the Health Secretaries of the State Governments. We have given all the details in that letter as to what are the responsibilities of the State Governments. I have mentioned a few—that they will have to appoint a full time Drug Controller in their States. The Drugs Controller should be a technical man and not an IAS man from Administration. They will have to take the support of the policy department because this is not the problem which Drug Controller

can only control. Law and order situation is with the police. So, they will have to take the help of the police. They have to prepare an effective cell at the State level. Guideline has been given to the State Governments. The State Governments have to implement whatever decisions we have taken or whatever suggestions have been conveyed to them. To-day the position in the States is that only in twelve States full time Drug Controllers are there. In the rest of the State, they do not have a Drug Controller. We emphasised even in the Council Meeting, at the various forums, that the States which do not have Drug Controllers, they should appoint Drug Controllers.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** ग़ोवर वाला जवाब अभी नहीं आया है ।

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** एक साथ सारे जवाब पूछेंगे तो कैसे होगा ?

.... (व्यवधान) ....

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** अध्यक्ष जी, हम तो इनको सेटिसफाई करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि क्या एक्शन हम ले रहे हैं और क्या जिम्मेदारी हमारी है और आप ग़ोवर वाले केस की बात कर रहे हैं । मैं आपको जवाब नहीं दे सकती हूँ क्योंकि यह स्पूरियस ड्रग्स में नहीं आता । आपने टास्क फोर्स के बारे में कहा है । टास्क फोर्स के सारे सजेशनस मैं आपके सामने रख सकती हूँ क्योंकि यह इसीलिये बनाया गया था कि आपको स्पूरियस ड्रग्स की चिंता है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं आपको और भी डिटेल् दे सकती हूँ ।

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** इनको सम्लीमेंटरी का जवाब मिल गया है ।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में योग्य

ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं और क्या उन राज्यों में सही लेबोरेटरीज है या नहीं ? यदि टेस्टिंग लेबोरेटरी और सही लेबोरेटरी होती तो नक्ली दवाओं का पता चलता रहता । और यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स की कमा है उसको दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय सरकार कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो जवाब आ गया, उन्होंने बता दिया ।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** पिछले साल राज्य सभा में शाहदरा वाला मामला उठा था । मान्यवर, विषय गंभीर है । शाहदरा में एक आदमी पकड़ा गया और उसके पास से 5 लाख नक्ली कैप्सूल्स पकड़ी गयीं लेकिन वह आदमी फिर छोड़ दिया गया । कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में ही ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स कम हैं इसलिए नक्ली दवायें बनाने वालों की और विक्रेताओं की धूमधाम मचाई हुई है । तो लोगों के जीवन की रक्षा के लिये मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पारसाल शाहदरा में पकड़ा गया उस पर कौन सी कार्यवाही हुई ? किन-किन राज्यों में ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स कम हैं, किन-किन राज्यों में अच्छी लेबोरेटरी नहीं हैं, इसकी पूरी जानकारी मंत्री जी दें ।

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** फुल टाइम ड्रग कंट्रोलर सिर्फ 12 राज्यों में है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पंजाब....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह ठीक है बारहों आ गये ।

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** जिनमें फुल टाइम ड्रग कंट्रोलर नहीं हैं वह 17 राज्य हैं । सबसे ज्यादा इफेक्टिवली दो

राज्य काम कर रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात। यहां पूरी व्यवस्था है इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिये। बाकी राज्यों में नहीं है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, a resolution should be passed congratulating these two States.

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी: उत्तर प्रदेश में फुल टाइम ड्रग कंट्रोलर है, लेकिन वह टेक्निकल आदमी नहीं है, आई० ए० एस० है...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : उसको हटाइये।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : वह राज्य सरकार के हाथ में है किसको रखना चाहिये और किसको नहीं। हम तो सज्जत कर रहे हैं कि सारे ड्रग कंट्रोलर्स टेक्निकल पर्सन होने चाहिये, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसर नहीं होने चाहियें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : उनको ऐड-वाइज कर दीजिये।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : जी हां, ऐसा किया गया है।

दूसरा सवाल आपने किया कि कौन-कौन सी टेस्टिंग फैसिलिटीज हैं। कुछ में कम हैं और कुछ में नहीं है। 4 राज्यों में फुल टेस्टिंग फैसिलिटीज हैं जैसे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक।

10 स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जिनमें टेस्टिंग फैसिलिटीज फुल नहीं हैं, पाश्चिमी हैं जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, वेस्ट बंगाल, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और केरल।

जिनमें बिल्कुल नहीं है वह 10 राज्य हैं जैसे दादरा, नगर हवेली, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, पांडीचेरी, त्रिपुरा, असम, गोआ, जम्मू और कश्मीर।

उन्होंने दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा है ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स के बारे में, तो मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि जितने ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स हमें चाहिये इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिये उतने अभी नहीं हैं। टोटल नम्बर हमारे पास ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स 569 हैं सारे देश में, जब कि जरूरत है 2,131, ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स की तभी हम इसको अच्छी तरह से चैक कर सकते हैं। स्टेटवाइज फिगरस मेरे पास हैं कि कितने ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर्स किस-किस राज्य में हैं, वह मैं आपको दे दूंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ा लम्बा हो गया।

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊं, नहीं तो जवाब देकर सेटिसफाई करूं।

चौथा सवाल उन्होंने पूछा कि स्पूरियस ड्रग्स की मैन्युफैक्चर और सेल जो है उसको रोकने के लिये इफास्ट्रक्चर बनाना है। वह हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 6528 ऐलोपैथिक ड्रग मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं और टोटल नम्बर आफ सेल प्रोमिसिस करीब एक लाख 70 हजार हैं। उनको हमें कंट्रोल करना है।

श्री मोहम्मद अतरार अहमद : मान्यवर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की हुकूमत है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट औक्जीलियरी या सप्लीमेंटरी सरकारें हैं। आदमी के स्वास्थ्य की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर है। अगर यह अपना कर्तव्य पालन न करें तो कैसे काम चलेगा? तमाम मल्टी नेशनल्स जो दवायें बनाते हैं जिनके सिलसिले में अभी-अभी यह कहा गया कि उनकी सब-स्टैंडर्ड दवायें पकड़ी गयीं। 6 महीने तक अभी और चलने देंगे सब-स्टैंडर्ड दवाओं को तो सरकार बताये कि जब मल्टी नेशनल्स पर इनका कंट्रोल नहीं है तो दूसरों पर कैसे होगा। आम लोगों की सेहत की जिम्मेदारी इन पर है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर नहीं।



अब जब इस्पेक्टर्स कम हैं तो इन्होंने क्यों नहीं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को फंड दिय इस काम के लिये ?

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि उन्होंने कोई स्पूरियस दवाएँ बनाई हों। आपके पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन हो तो आप हमें दे सकते हैं, हम उस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** The hon. Minister has not explained the situation fully so far as the role of big multinational companies is concerned. She has evaded the thing. It is learnt that the World Health Organisation has banned 22 drugs from Europe to different developing countries. May I know how many drugs which are declared as substandard by the WHO are in circulation in India, what are the names of those drugs and what action is being taken to see that these substandard drugs are put out of circulation?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has already been replied to. Next Question.

### New Archaeological Circles

\*372. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have created new Archaeological circles;

(b) if so, names of the new circles; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government for creation of new circles and separating the existing circles in two parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL**):

(a) Yes, Sir. One new Circle has been created in November, 1982.

(b) North-Eastern Circle, Gauhati.

(c) Criteria adopted for creating new Circles and consequently separating the existing circles are primarily: (i) the necessity of execution of archaeological works of structural conservation at the Centrally-protected monuments, exploration, documentation, functions relating to implementation of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as well as the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972; and (ii) administrative convenience, geographical factors and the specific needs of the respective regions.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** The criterion which the hon. Minister has stated is fully justified not only for North-Eastern but also for Orissa. The North-Eastern and Orissa are under one Circle, that is, Calcutta. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she will consider not to create a separate Circle for Orissa but to have a new Circle for Orissa which is fully justified. I want to know whether it is under the active consideration of the Government.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** There are 12 Circles in the whole of India. There is the Archaeology Review Committee and now Central Advisory Board of Archaeology that decides and recommends. So far, they have recommended for these 12 Circles. The latest is Gauhati, as I mentioned. The monuments in Orissa are looked after by the Eastern region. After Gauhati was created, the work of the Eastern region has become less and now the Eastern region is relieved and is able to pay more attention to West Bengal and Orissa. In Eastern region, there are 1/3 monuments out of which 108 belong to West Bengal

and 65 to Orissa and for this, there are four sub-circles in West Bengal and four sub-circles for Orissa.

So according to the advice given by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, a new circle for Orissa is just not required and perhaps in due course it may be considered but not just now because of work has become less for the Eastern region.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** This particular question was asked numbering ten, starting from 1979 up to the last question on 18-3-82. It was already asked whether the Board has decided to take up this issue, that is, creation of a special circle for Orissa. That was at a time when the creation of a circle including the territory of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh was taken up. This question was put on 5-3-79.

Now I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Board which has recently created new circles in different States, has considered this question along with the other questions.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:** As I have earlier mentioned, in the Sixth Plan, a scheme for creation of three more circles was considered and Gauhati has been approved so far and it is considering for the opening of two more circles that is in Chandigarh and Jaipur. But as I mentioned just now, the necessity for opening one in Orissa does not arise.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Let aside the demands of the Members of this Lok Sabha and last Lok Sabha. I have come across a question put 13 years back and the question of a special circle for Orissa and by a Member demanding the creation put 13 years back and the question giving the main reasons for such a claim of opening a new Circle for Orissa. The then Hon. Minister gave some answers. The Hon. Minister said that:

"The Eastern Circle is too unwieldy a change for the Superintending Archaeologist and his staff."

Secondly, he has said that:

"The number and significance of archaeological remains in Orissa justifies the establishment of a separate circle for the State."

Here you must see the number and also the significance as mentioned in the Minister's reply. If you see the number, in the Eastern Circle, really most of the monuments are in Orissa. If you look to the significance of the monuments, even recently Mr. Dominic Lappier, the French historian who has written "Freedom at Midnight" has visited Orissa some months back and written and had profound admiration for the monuments of Orissa. He has written 25 pages on Konark and 10 pages on Taj.

To another question about the decision of the Government regarding the claim for the separate circle the then Minister said:

"The matter is under consideration."

In view of this, and in view of the fact that there is utter negligence of work going on of lack much needed supervision and lack of strong administrative set-up, is the Government still thinking that there should not be a separate circle for Orissa. The reason for my saying is that it is because of utter negligence and slow doing of work. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is all right now.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** So many instances I can cite mentioning how proper supervision and proper care and work are inadequate. There is utter negligence because of lack of strong administrative set up. There should be a separate circle for Orissa in order to look after the number of significant monuments.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I have already mentioned that a new circle has been opened in Gauhati and the work has been distributed. There is less work for the Eastern Circle now. As I said before there are 173 monuments that have to be looked after by this Circle alone and out of these, there are 108 in West Bengal and 65 in Orissa, and this Circle is looking after the Orissa monuments also.

रेलपथ से बोल्ट हटाने के कारण हुई  
रेल दुर्घटनाएं

\*373. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :  
क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी  
दर्शनी वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलपथ से बोल्ट हटाये जाने  
के कारण भी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान  
ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई तथा ये किन  
स्थानों पर हुई ;

(ग) उनमें कितने लोगों की मृत्यु  
हुई तथा सरकारी सम्पत्ति का कितना  
नुकसान हुआ ;

(घ) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में  
कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया  
है ; और

(ङ) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति  
को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या  
प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.  
K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e).  
A statement is laid on the Table of  
the Sabha.

## Statement

(a) and (b) During April, 1982 to 15th March, 1983 there were 4 train accidents due to removal of bolts/fish plates/rails from railway tracks. These accidents took place on the following sections:

(i) Between Ikrah and Churulia stations of Asansol Division on Eastern Railway.

(ii) Between Amguri and Selenghat stations of Tinsukhia Division on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(iii) Between Kampur and Lao-pani stations of Lumding Division on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(iv) Between North Lakhimpur and Silanibari stations of Alipurduar Division on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(c) Two persons were killed and 2 injured in these accidents. The cost of damage to railway property on account of these accidents so far estimated amounts to Rs. 1.8 lakh approximately.

(d) 17 persons have been arrested so far in connection with these accidents.

(e) Some of the security measures taken to prevent such accidents are given below:—

(1) Security patrolling of vulnerable sections with the help of State Governments.

(2) Burring of fish plates/bolts and welding of rail joints.

(3) Police pickets at vulnerable stations.

(4) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: May I know whether a lot of research has been made to substitute bolt and fish plates by welded rails

and if so, whether such welded rails will be used on large railway tracks to avoid accidents by sabotage by removing fish plates and bolts?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** As the hon. Member has rightly said, that is the policy; that has been the approach that we have adopted.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What about implementation?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** That is what we are implementing. That is what I have said.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** अध्यक्ष

मदियू लगभग 25 साल पहले भी आर. पी. एफ. पैट्रोलिंग करती थी। क्या यह प्रथा अब भी जारी है या नहीं? दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन जगहों पर एक्सीडेंट आपने बताए, क्या उन जगहों पर भी इसने पैट्रोलिंग किया था या नहीं किया था? यदि नहीं किया था तो उनको क्या सजाय दी गई है?

**प्रो. मधु दंडवते :** पैट्रोल की प्राइस बढ़ गई है। इसलिये पैट्रोलिंग बन्द कर दिया है।

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Patrolling of track by engineering gangmen, village defence parties home guards and RPF is a continuous process. Wherever we come across such accidents, we do have this arrangement. The question of lacking in this does not arise, and I am quite sure that even the Members on the other side would appreciate that that is exactly the effort to bring down the rate of accidents, as has been said earlier.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि जहाँ फिश-प्लेट हटने की वजह से एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं, उन स्थानों पर पैट्रोलिंग की व्यवस्था थी? अगर वहाँ पर कोई पैट्रोलिंग

की व्यवस्था थी और फिर भी एक्सीडेंट हुए, जो वहाँ निगरानी करने वाले थे या आर. पी. एफ. के लोग थे या दूसरे दूसरे लोग थे—उनको दंड दिया गया है या नहीं—यह स्पेसिफिक सवाल मैंने पूछा है। मंत्री जी जवाब दें।

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** That part of the information is not, right now, available with me. I will write to the hon. Member.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** He should have come prepared for answering supplementaries. Otherwise the Question Hour becomes meaningless.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** A Committee was appointed by the Government of India known as the Accidents Committee. (Interruptions)

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Accidents Inquiry Committee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not to induce accidents! (Interruptions)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Government has created such a situation. All the time accidents are taking place and nobody even knows the name of the Committee as Accidents Inquiry Committee; the whole thing is being remembered as Accidents Committee. The Accidents Inquiry Committee was there and that Committee has submitted its report also. It has made its recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these recommendations have been gone into and when is the Government going to implement these recommendations?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** There have been three such committees appointed and earlier also these questions came up and we have given all the information to the House about the progressive implementation of the recommendations of these committees.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Narayan Choubey.



**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** This side also you should look to. You always allow members from the other side.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** I am here just straight before you.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** To keep the railway tracks in a proper condition and to keep the running of the trains, is it a fact—whether he known or not, but we know from our experience—that almost all the gangs are not working with their full capacity? Sometimes it has 20 persons and some gangs have only 14 persons and some only 13 or so and for that reason it is very difficult for the gangmen to work properly on the tracks? Is it for that reason also that accidents are on the increase as there is no requisite number of gangmen? Is it also a fact that after getting loan from the World Bank, the Railway Board and the Railway administration has decided to cut the number of Class IV staff 5 per cent on the plea that they are going to have some upgradation? And due to that reason the tracks are not being looked after properly. It is not only a question of shortage of nuts and bolts but it is also due to the fact that the requisite number of gangmen is not there. Is this not a fact and is it also not a fact that you are not going to fill up a number of posts of gangmen lying vacant in the Railways?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Where is the Cabinet Minister?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** To my knowledge what the hon. Member said is not correct. We have got a programme, Sir, for watching the track. I have always said the RPF, GRP etc. will be supplementing the gangmen according to seriousness of conditions.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** What about the number of gangmen?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Not to my knowledge. We have sufficient number.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Recently we had a debate on the Railways and our hon. Minister has given a new slogan—Safety, Security and Punctuality. . . .

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Where is he?

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** The difficulty is—I do not know whether you are travelling by train. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, I do.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** But this is the experience of almost all the members who travel by trains—we do not know whether we will be reaching our destination safely. . .

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** What a condemnation, Sir?

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** But, Sir, it is a fact. In view of this, what steps are the Government taking? You have announced something. You have said something in your reply but that will not satisfy us at all. What concrete steps you are taking in order to ensure the safety and security of the people? Apart from that, the tracks are all outmoded. Most of the tracks were laid during the British days. You are not doing anything to repair them. Whenever we demand any new railway lines, they do not give. In the current budget also they have not given. Even the old tracks are also not changed. This is the functioning of the railway Ministry. I do not know how people will feel about it. There is no security also not to speak of safe travel. RPF people are also not doing anything. In fact they are in collusion with the culprits. So I want to know what concrete steps you are taking in order to see that there is complete safety and security.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He is right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:  
One thing they can do is to resign.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
One correction, Sir. The hon. Member, instead of destiny, has said Restination.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:  
The hon Member has expressed his anguish about not taking up the lines proposed by him...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
We support him.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:  
As he himself rightly pointed out, one of the reasons is that we have not taken up timely renewal of the tracks. That is why in the Sixth Plan which we have called as a Rehabilitation Plan, our effort will be to spend more for renewal of tracks and also replacement of the rolling stock, etc.

So far as the safety aspect is concerned, we have already said—even yesterday in the Rajya Sabha I have said—that we have now bifurcated the safety aspects concerning the suburban trains from the safety aspects concerning the longdistance trains. Sir, the study teams have been appointed. They have gone round. There is a team headed by the Minister himself and that team has visited the accident place in Calcutta to study the entire aspect. It is our effect to see that the accidents come down to nil. Sir, with regard to the security aspect the trains are being escorted by the RPF and GRP also but much depends on the support of the local governments and also the hon. Members of this House and the general public with regard to these measures.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : अध्यक्ष जी  
मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या मिनिस्टर

साहब यह बता दें कि अगर ० पी० एफ० के लोग रात में अपनी राइफल पास में रख कर सो जाते हैं ?

These people just sleep keeping their rifles besides. They are for the protection of the passengers but they themselves sleep. Many of them are old. They should be sent on retirement and new hands recruited.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am not holding brief to the RPF personnel as a whole. It is not proper to blame the entire RPF personnel for one or two individuals if they are committing wrong. If the hon. Member has any specific instances let her report to us and we will look into it.

#### Political solution of Afghan problem

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\*374. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in finding a political solution to the Afghanistan problem; and

(b) what new moves India proposed so as to help effect withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Non-Aligned Summit has reiterated the urgent call for a political settlement of the Afghanistan question. Earlier Mr. Cordovez, the personal representative of the U.N. Secretary-General visited Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran to discuss further the elements of a political solution and the inter-relationships between them. The next round of talks is expected to be held in Geneva in April, 1983.

(b) India actively participated in evolving the non-aligned formulation on the Afghanistan issue. India also supports the efforts made by the UN Secretary General to further a political solution.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि अफगानिस्तान के सवाल पर पाकिस्तान और ईरान के रवैये में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन हुआ है और उस परिवर्तन के कारण कोई राजनीतिक हल अधिक निकट आया है ?

**विदेश मंत्री श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :** जहाँ तक अफगानिस्तान का सवाल है, मेरी समझ में उनके दृष्टिकोण में थोड़ा परिवर्तन इस मायने में हुआ है कि उन्होंने, जेनेवा में जिस वार्ता का प्रस्ताव हुआ था, उसे स्वीकार किया है। पहले तो वे इसे स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे, बाद में उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह वार्ता शुरू हुई। सैक्रेटरी जनरल का कहना है कि वार्ता ठीक ढंग से चल रही है। इसमें कोई भ्रम नहीं है कि यह लम्बी चलेगी, बहुत जल्दी इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा। लेकिन यह ठीक ढंग से चल रही है, ठीक रास्ते पर चल रही है। इसका एक कारण है कि पाकिस्तान के रवैये में थोड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** जब अफगानिस्तान का सवाल पहली बार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठा था जिसको कितनी साल होने को आये है, तो उस समय भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि सोवियत रूस की ओर से भारत को यह कहा गया है कि अफगानिस्तान में सोवियत रूस को सैनिकों जरूरत से एक दिन भी ज्यादा नहीं रहेंगे। उस बात को एक हजार

दिन से ज्यादा हो गये हैं और रूस हमारा मित्र है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमने सोवियत रूस का मित्र होने के नाते यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उन्हें कितने दिन और अफगानिस्तान में रुकना पड़ेगा।

**श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव :** यह सवाल तो पुराना पड़ गया है। चूँकि वार्ता शुरू हो गयी है और राजनीतिक हल ढूँढने की ओर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह हल कब मिलेगा, यह कोई नहीं बता सकता। यह हम जानते हैं कि जब इसका हल मिलेगा तो उसके अन्तर्गत चिन्देशी सेना की वापसी हो जायेगी।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Hon. Minister Mr. Rahim in his reply referred to the non-aligned conference resolution. First of all, before putting my question, I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that the non aligned nations, when they go to the United Nations, vote quite differently from what they have agreed to in the non aligned conference. There they specifically voted for the resolution calling for the Soviet troops' withdrawn from Afghanistan. And India finds itself in an embarrassing position of abstaining in the United Nations. I would like to know from the Government what is their exact policy because there seems to be a haphazard dilly-dallying approach to this problem? At one time there was the United Nations statement which Mr. Vajpayee just referred to. After that there was a change. Then there was a very healthy change when the Prime Minister went to Moscow and made a statement which was censored by the Soviet Press. That of course the Minister knows about. They censored it. They did not allow her statement to be published and broadcast over their TV and radio. Now, just before the Non aligned conference the Prime Minister has gone back to the old

policy in her interview to the Financial Times. She said that poor Barak Kermal will ask the Soviet troops to go out if the foreign intervention would stop. I would like to know from the Government: Do you have a specific policy? Are you very explicitly. (like in the case of Lebanon and the earlier case of Vietnam and other places) in favour of the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan or not?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**

Our policy has been clear, specific, healthy and whatever Dr. Subramaniam Swamy would like it to be. The only thing is, when a question is put an answer has to be given within the framework of the question. So different aspects are emphasised in different questions and therefore the response would have to be different. This is very clear. Our position has been made clear right from the beginning and we stick to that position. In regard to the differences in the voting pattern it is clear that if we are not in agreement with the text of the resolution. When it comes before the UN, if we are in agreement partly, partly we are not in agreement; then the only course open for us is to abstain. In the Non aligned we have a clear position. We have been involved in formulating that position. We have been taking an active part in the formulation of that position. Therefore our national position is generally on all fours with the position as expressed in the movement. This is the reason for the difference in voting pattern. About other countries I cannot say.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Anybody who has followed the proceedings as reported of the non-aligned summit conference will not but be impressed by the fact that Pakistan's stand this time on the Afghanistan question was much more muted. I should say, than it had ever been before: in fact much more 'muted' than the stand which was taken by some

members in this House. I would like to know because the Minister has explained in the beginning that there has been some shift or change in Pakistan's attitude, whether our Government stands firmly on this position, namely, that any political solution of this problem cannot be one sided, cannot be based only on the question of unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops. Soviet troops obviously have to withdraw. But the question is whether or not it has to be part of overall resolution which will include the question of giving reliable guarantees against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan including of course, primarily attacks which have been carried on from Pakistani soil with the help of arms and equipments provided by so many countries. The Prime Minister said herself in the conference, that the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had confessed to her that he had been supplying arms and ammunition to the so-called rebels there. So, may I know whether the Government stand continues to be or not that there must be a solution which will include all these aspects together and there cannot be one-sided answer to this problem?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**  
Here he is in favour of equation.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
Guptaji has made it a little more difficult for me to answer him 'Yes' or 'No'. Therefore, I cannot do better than reiterating our position as it has been formulated. India's stand on the Afghanistan situation is guided by the following principles, namely:—

(a) There should be no interference or intervention in the affairs of one country by another by the use of armed force;

(b) There should be no effort to destabilise the existing regimes by interference or subversion from outside;



(c) There should be no destabilisation of our region by excessive induction of arms, the entry of great power influence and resultant confrontation.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Was he reading out from the document or is it a policy statement? (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I was reading out from my notes.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the contention of the Soviet Russia vis-a-vis the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Army is that since their withdrawal from Afghanistan at this stage will create a vacuum in Afghanistan and probably encourage other forces to intervene and fill up that vacuum, that is the reason why the Soviet armed forces do not want to withdraw at this stage? If so, I would also further like to know from the hon. Minister that in the Second World War in 1942 when Mahatma Gandhi gave a call to the Britishers to quit India, the contention of Mr. Winston Churchill was that in the midst of the War "if we withdraw from the Indian land, the Japanese are likely to fill up the vacuum and other forces are likely to take advantage and there is likely to be anarchy in India" and is it not true that Mahatma Gandhi told Mr. Churchill "I prefer anarchy of tomorrow than the anarchy that is existing today and, therefore, please quit"? Will you tell Soviet Russia also, please quit on the same basis what the Mahatma told the Britishers to quit?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** It is a very good question. Please give a detailed reply.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Do I answer about Mahatma Gandhi or about Afghanistan?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Please do not misunderstand the principles underlying my question.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** That pun we have come across many times from you. As far as I can recall, the Soviet Union has not said that if they withdraw certain developments will take place and therefore they are not withdrawing. Their case has been that they have been there at the invitation of the Afghan Government and they will continue to be there as long as their continuance is necessary. It has nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi, Winston Churchill or the Second World War.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There were loyalists also in the British days who wanted the Britishers to stay in India.

**PROF. K. K. TIWARI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the deliberations held at the last Seventh Summit of the Non-aligned countries, it is obvious that there has been a thaw in the attitude of the present Government of Afghanistan vis-a-vis Russian Forces in Afghanistan and the Minister has stated that our policy is very open, very clear that we will not counter-ence any attempt at de-stabilisation in our region. Is it not vindication of constant position of the Government of India, namely, that withdrawal of the Soviet troops should be preceded by a political settlement as also Government of India, would like the process of destabilisation in the region to be linked with the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, this is my difficulty. Every Hon. Member puts his own gloss on it and asks the question on the basis of that gloss. That is why I have stated my position and that should suffice.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** You can have Sutras written on it.

जिला हजारी बाग में पाई गई दुर्लभ मूर्तियां तथा मन्दिर

† 375. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रा यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के जिला हजारी बाग में जी० टी० रोड चोपारन से 16 किलोमीटर दूर इतखोटी में सैकड़ों की संख्या में 2500 से 5000 वर्ष पुरानी जैन, बौद्ध और हिन्दू संस्कृति की अष्टधातु की बहुमूल्य और दुर्लभ मूर्तियां तथा पुरानी सभ्यता के अवशेष पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहां धरती के नीचे अनेक मन्दिर हैं और वृहत् शिवलिंग, बौद्ध स्तूप, दसवें जैन तीर्थंकर शीतलनाथ की मूर्तियां और भद्र काली की प्रतिमायें करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य की पायी गयी हैं ;

(ग) क्या हजारी बाग के सतगांव डिवीजन में दुमदुमा की पहाड़ियों में भव्य मन्दिरों के अंश तथा मूर्तियां पायी गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वास्तुकला, सभ्यता और संस्कृति के 5000 वर्ष पुराने अवशेषों का अनुरक्षण और खोज कार्य शीघ्र शुरू करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b) Itkhori is not a centrally protected site. The site contains remains of temples. The recent clearance work at the site by the local people has brought to light many Hindu and Buddhist sculptures and architec-

tural fragments reportedly belonging to late Gupta and Pala periods.

(c) Recent exploration at Dumduma has brought to light a dozen dilapidated temples, sculptures and architectural fragments of late Gupta and Pala periods.

(d) and (e) An intensive exploration of the site at Itkhori and Dumduma will be undertaken and the question of their protection will be considered in case the sites are found to be of national importance.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रा महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसके लिये धन्यवाद ! लेकिन मुझे हर्ष और विषाद दोनों है कि फरवरी में जहां एक सवाल पूछा था तो आर्कियालाजिकल विभाग वालों ने मुझे नहीं बताया कि कोई ऐसा स्थल है । लेकिन जब मैंने पॉइंटेड सवाल किया तब प्रकाश में आया है कि 160 एकड़ में यह इकठोरी में है और दुमदुमा में बहुत विशाल क्षेत्र में है और ढाई हजार साल पहले के गुप्त काल और पाल काल के अवशेष मिले हैं । लेकिन यह बता रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व का नहीं है । सभी को मालूम है कि गुप्त काल भारतीय इतिहास में स्वर्ण काल माना गया है । यदि ऐसी जगह खुदाई शीघ्र नहीं हुई विशेष सर्किल बनाकर तो कठिनाई होगी इसलिये मैं जनाना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उस स्थल को शीघ्र प्रोटेक्शन देकर वहां ऐक्सकेवेशन तुरन्त कराने जा रही हैं कि नहीं ? क्योंकि वहां से 3 करोड़ ५० मूल्य की मूर्तियां चोरी हुई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नोत्तर काल समाप्त ।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Recruitment of Medical specialists by Saudi Arabia**

\*376. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January and February, 1983 Saudi Arabian Health Ministry team recruited specialists doctors, nurses and technicians from India;

(b) if so, the total number of above categories appointed by them to serve in Saudi Arabia;

(c) whether this has created massive exodus of trained doctors and nurses working in various hospitals in Delhi;

(d) whether large scale shortage has been noticed in the country; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SMANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recruitment was done by the Saudi Arabian delegation through private agencies. The total number of persons recruited is, therefore, not known.

(c) and (d) We have not received any such report.

(e) Does not arise.

रेलवे उपयोग के लिए बैंगनों का आरक्षण

\*377. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री बापू साहिब पड्डेकर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल ने 20 प्रतिशत बैंगन अपने उपयोग

के लिये आरक्षित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यह निर्णय कब किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या इस निर्णय का उद्योगों और प्रतिष्ठानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी, नहीं। 31-3-1982 को 5,097 माल डिब्बों (चौपहियों के हिसाब से) को छोड़कर जो जन सेवा वाले माल डिब्बों का लगभग एक प्रतिशत बनते हैं, अन्य सभी माल डिब्बे जन उपयोग के लिये हैं। 31-3-1982 को जन सेवा वाले माल डिब्बों की संख्या 5,31,447 (चौपहियों के हिसाब से) थी।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Shifting of Diesel (POH) Section from Siliguri to-Ajmer/Golden Rock**

\*378. SHRI ANAD PATHAK:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to shift the established Diesel (POH) Section from Siliguri Junction to Ajmer or Golden Rock;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry have received a Joint Memorandum from the local Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly, other important personalities and various trade unions of the Railways and other sections to stop shifting of the Diesel (POH) from Siliguri; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

### Statement

Siliguri Diesel Loco Shed of N.F. Railway homes M.G. Diesel Locomotives. All Diesel sheds are provided with facilities for carrying out repairs for day to day maintenance for carrying out scheduled attention at specific intervals. Periodical overhaul of locomotives is normally given in workshops after about 6 years intervals and involves very heavy work which need special machinery and supporting shops.

When MG diesel locomotives based at Siliguri shed were due their POH earlier, adequate workshop facilities were not available on the Indian Railways to undertake this job. Moreover, during the earlier POH, the extent of repair required was comparatively light. Therefore, only essential repairs were being carried out as was possible at Siliguri Shed in place of detailed POH to ensure minimum reliability.

In due course it has been possible to establish POH facilities at Ajmer and Golden Rock Workshop as steam loco POH load of these workshops went down due to dieselisation of the Indian Railways.

During periodical over haul components of locomotives are required to be

completely striped for heavy repairs. As no facilities are available in Diesel sheds like Siliguri for undertaking such activities, it is necessary and essential to undertake such jobs only in workshops where major inputs in shape of machinery and requirement have been provided for carrying out major repairs. In accordance with the above policy POH activities are now confined only to workshops in all cases and no diesel shed undertakes any POH, so that reliability of performance is ensured and such costly and sophisticated assets get proper and detailed attention.

The Ministry has received representations from Members of Parliament and others and it has been explained to them also that in view of the heavy repair work required to be done during POH, which cannot be attended at Siliguri, it has to be undertaken in a well equipped workshop. It may, however be added that no staff at Siliguri has been rendered redundant or retraced but all continued to be utilised by the Siliguri Shed.

### Employment Oriented Education System

\*379. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) Whether Government have any new plans to reform the present educational system, give it a practical bias and make it fully employment-oriented; and

(b) if so, details of the new programmes and when they will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed,

### Statement

**SUBJECT:** Employment Oriented Education System.

The National Policy on Education (1968) continues to be the guiding principle for the educational development in the country and programmes are accordingly undertaken in the successive Five Year Plans. The Policy envisages radical reconstruction of the educational system for economic and cultural development of the country. It includes programmes for increasing the employability of students (like work experience and National Service Scheme), Education for Agriculture and Industry, and increasing facilities for technical and vocational education in the secondary stage. The Government of India has already taken certain steps in this direction. In the school, socially useful productive work has been recommended as an integral part of the 10-year school curricula with the objective of familiarising children with the world of work. At the +2 stage, vocationalization of education has been recommended.

At the first degree stage, the University Grants Commission has also formulated schemes for restructuring of the courses with the view of making them more relevant to the developmental needs of the community and linking education with work and productivity.

In the field of technical education, a number of schemes have been drawn up and are being implemented to bring technical education and industry closer. Some of these are:—

- (i) Sandwich Diploma Courses;
- (ii) Programme of Apprenticeship Training;
- (iii) Community Polytechnics.

A Committee of Experts has already been set up by the Planning Commis-

sion to examine the several aspects relating to the forging of beneficial links among education, employment and economic development. Its report is awaited.

### Committee on Payment of Compensation to Railway Accident Victims

\*380. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a three-Member Committee to go into entire system of payment of compensation to passengers involved in rail accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) A committee of three officers—two from the Railway Board and one representing General Insurance Corporation, nominated by the Ministry of Finance, has been constituted to go into the entire system of payment of compensation in respect of passengers involved in train accidents, under the provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the rules framed thereunder, and to suggest modifications therein with a view to ensuring quicker payments and also consider the role that the nationalised General Insurance Corporation can play in this regard.

### Cigarette Smoking among Young Educated Youth

\*381. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the 'danger-warning' printed on every cigarette packet, cigarette



smoking is gaining popularity among the younger educated generation at a galloping rate;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the percentage of the number of cigarette smokers age-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). There has not been any study to ascertain whether cigarette smoking is gaining the popularity amongst the younger educated generation in the country.

#### Centralised Accident and Trauma Service in India

\*382. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first Centralised Accident and Trauma Service in treating road accident victims on an emergency basis has been set up;

(b) if so, whether Medical Institute has formulated any plans for CATS and forwarded it to the Planning Commission for its approval;

(c) expenditure to be involved on this scheme per year; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, have drawn up a scheme of Centralised Accident and Trauma Service for Delhi involving a non-recurring outlay of about Rs. 15 crores at current costs. The scheme will be taken up for sanction as soon as the needed resources are identified.

#### 20,000 Rare manuscripts in bad shape

\*383. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the *Times of India* dated 4 December, 1982 that nearly 20,000 rare manuscripts collected from various parts of the country since the early thirties are gathering dust at the Scindia oriental Institute in Ujjain (Bhopal) and these manuscripts are in a very bad shape;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into all these allegations; and

(c) if so, what action Union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The above mentioned press report is, however, not factually correct. There are 17,731 manuscripts in Scindia Oriental Institute, Ujjain and these are all properly processed and preserved in steel Almirahas and therefore are free from dust.

(b) The Scindia Oriental Institute is a part of Vikram University, Ujjain which comes under the jurisdiction of State Government of Madhya Pradesh. It is understood that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have been moved by the Vikram University to appoint a High Powered Committee for assessment and development of long and short term needs of the Institute.

(c) The Ministry of Education and Culture have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 33,000 during 1981-82 for the preservation and cataloguing of the manuscripts under its scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations Universities for preservation of Manuscripts.

### वाराणसी में रेल संपत्ति की चोरी

\* 384. श्री दशराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी तथा समीपवर्ती स्थानों पर रेल संपत्ति की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार रेल संपत्ति की चोरियों को रोकने तथा उसकी सुरक्षा करने हेतु वाराणसी स्टेशन पर सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों को मजबूत करेगी ;

(घ) क्या रेलों में चोरियां होने के बावजूद तत्संबंधी मामले दर्ज नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं और इन मामलों को दबाया जा रहा है जिससे कि सरकार को हानि हो रही है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर चोरियों पर नियन्त्रण करने हेतु तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० ज़ाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) बदमाशों की गतिविधियों के कारण रेल संपत्ति की चोरी की कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं ।

(ग) वाराणसी में सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध सुदृढ़ कर दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा चोरी के मामले दबाने का कोई मामला प्रकाश में नहीं आया है ।

(ङ) और (च) जी, हां । स्थिति में और सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे संपत्ति की चोरी के मामलों की रोकथाम करने तथा उनका पता लगाने के लिये वाराणसी में एक विशेष सुरक्षा कृत्यक बल की तैनाती कर गयी है ।

### Jaisalmer Fort

\* 385. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jaisalmer Fort is in a bad condition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government for its preservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b) The Jaisalmer Fort is in a fairly good state of preservation. Portions of the bulged masonry of the fortification and Bastion near the Bhuta Pole have since been repaired following the original pattern. Further repairs to the Nichi Pole are in progress.

### New Leprosy cases detected during 1982-83 and their treatment

\* 386. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many new leprosy cases were detected in the year 1982-83 in different States;

(b) how many were brought under treatment during above period;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with measures taken by State Governments to control leprosy; and

(d) how many new leprosy control centres were opened in the country in the last three years;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The State-wise figures of new cases detected and brought under treatment during 1982-83 are given in the statement at Annexure.

(c) The performance of the States in regard to case-detection and bringing the cases under treatment is not uniform. While some States, for example, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana, have exceeded the prescribed targets, others need to step up their efforts in this field.

(d) During the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, 8 new Leprosy Control Units, 176 new Urban Leprosy Centres, 350 new Survey, Education and Treatment Centres and 42 new Temporary Hospitalisation Wards have been established.

### ANNEXURE

S.No.	States/U.Ts.	Target for case detection & treatment	Cases detected during 82-83 as reported upto date.	Cases brought under treatment during 82-83 as reported up to date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	58000	67176	53023
2.	Assam . . . . .	3000	1469	1458
3.	Bihar . . . . .	50000	11462	13495
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	30000	10601	10448
5.	Haryana . . . . .	200	521	513
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	3000	338	338
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1000	135	135
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	25000	11684	11390
9.	Kerala . . . . .	20000	8657	7453
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	30000	32323	32308
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	40000	68125	68125
12.	Manipur . . . . .	1500	226	226
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	100	66	66
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	600	23	1
15.	Orissa . . . . .	50000	24535	20534

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab . . . . .	500	292	292
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	3000	2163	2080
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	400	36	36
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	20000	55925	47630
20.	Tripura . . . . .	2000	293	245
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	70000	36029	35973
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	60000	14669	11091
23.	A & N Islands . . . . .	100	248	93
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	200	79	79
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	41	41
26.	D & N Haveli . . . . .	..	89	35
27.	Delhi . . . . .	600	234	234
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	1500	374	374
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	200	13	13
30.	Mizoram . . . . .	200	71	40
31.	Pondicherry . . . . .	2000	1805	1523
32.	RLTRI, Aska . . . . .	..	792	792
33.	CLTRI, Chengalpattu . . . . .	..	1097	224
INDIA		473100	351591	320321

पटना के पास गंगा के ऊपर  
रेलवे पुल

\* 387. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय  
ने 1980 में पटना के पास गंगा  
के ऊपर एक रेलवे पुल बनाने का  
निर्णय लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निर्माण  
में विलम्ब क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी,  
नहीं। इस पुल का तकनीकी व्यावहा-  
रिकता अध्ययन करने के लिये एक  
प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण  
करने के कार्य को 1981-82 के  
बजट में शामिल किया गया था और  
यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

**Proposal for new super-fast trains ex-Howrah to different destinations**

\*388. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of wide difference between the demand and availability of reserved accommodation, the Ministry has any proposal for introducing new super-fast trains ex-Howrah to different destinations; and

(b) if not, how it intends to tackle the ever-increasing number of outgoing passengers from Calcutta Metropolitan city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Sir, within the available resources, the railways have been endeavouring to introduce additional trains, extend the runs of the existing trains, increase in frequency of trains and also augment the loads of trains from and to Calcutta in order to cope with the increase in passenger traffic. In the new April, 1983 Time Table, Railways propose to introduce a fast train between Howrah/Sealdah and New Jalpaiguri, and an Express train between Sealdah and Lalgola and to extend Howrah-Rourkela Express to Jharsuguda. It is also proposed to increase the frequency of Howrah-New Delhi Hajdhani Express from two to four times a week and also to augment the load of 5/6 Howrah-Amritsar Mail by one coach. During seasonal spurt in traffic like Pooja and Summer, special trains are run and the load of trains temporarily augmented.

**Bogies for elephants for IXth Asiad**

\*389. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether railways issued a Railway Receipt for Rs. 14,45,765 to the Collector of Trichur for to and fro charges for new Jumbo Special of 28 bogies from Kerala to Delhi and back for 34 elephants needed for IXth Asiad opening function;

(b) details of expenses incurred for special fittings, extra bogies, kitchen, water tankers and demurrages;

(c) details of consignee of R.R. and whether full Railway bill has been paid; if so, how much, by whom and when;

(d) whether any amount has been written off; if so, on whose orders, how much and by whom; and

(e) how the railways plan to use this "Zoo-on-wheels" in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Special ticket for Rs. 14,38,765 was issued to the District Collector, Trichur for transport of elephants and other contingent of Kerala State for participating in the IXth ASIAD by a special train from Trichur to New Delhi and back. In addition, Rs. 10,000 was collected as deposit and Rs. 73,500 as detention charges at the starting station.

(b) Special fittings were made by the party at their cost and the Railways did not incur any expenses on that account.



(c) The District Collector, Trichur had paid all the charges in full vide cash receipt No. 549501 dated 12-10-82, No. 630481 dated 1-11-82 and No. 549943 dated 1-11-1982, amounting to Rs. 15,22,265.

(d) No, Sir. As a special case, the Ministry of Railways have granted a concession of 50 per cent of charges.

(e) The vehicles/wagons which were attached to the special train are utilised as regular rolling stock.

#### **Criteria for Selection of Doctors for Higher Education**

4193. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will take up the responsibility of continuing education of the doctors working in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the criteria for the selection of doctors for the higher studies; and

(c) if not, the reasons, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The Central Government and the State Governments depute doctors working under them for such education as is considered necessary which may be in the form of attending Meetings Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses or Post-Graduate Training according to the professional requirements, from time to time. The criteria for selection depends on the specific needs and requirements of the Sponsoring Agencies as may be determined from time to time.

#### **Effect of Recessionary Trends in Industrially Developed Countries on Export Earnings of Developing Countries**

4194. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recessionary trends created by the Industrially developed nations have led to a sharp decline in the export earnings of developing countries reducing their capacity to import;

(b) whether the non-aligned meet held in the first week of March considered this problem of the developing nations particularly in the non-aligned sector so that the economic prices now prevailing could be dealt with satisfactorily; and

(c) if so, the specific items incorporated in the agenda for discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. The slow down in the rates of growth of output and consumption in the developed countries has affected the export earnings of developing countries.

(b) and (c) The subject was discussed at the 7th Non-aligned Summit. It was noted that in the past two years, the export earnings of developing countries had fallen by US \$ 150 billion. This massive decline in foreign exchange availability had begun to translate itself into a corresponding decline in their import capacities. In order to reverse this process, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need to improve the export earnings of the developing countries. They called for immediate steps to ensure increased market access in developed countries, special and preferential treatment for exports of developing countries and elimination of restrictive and protectionist measures including subsidies which adversely affect the trade prospects of developing countries. They also called upon

the developed countries to refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade in commodities and manufactured products originating in developing countries and from taking unilateral action adversely affecting the trade of developing countries; to retain the generalized and non-discriminatory character of the Generalized System of Preferences and to bring about necessary structural adjustment by adopting suitable policies. They called for strengthening of the relevant mechanism in UNCTAD for consultation and coordination on trade and adjustment policies. They also highlighted the urgent necessity for securing remunerative prices for their commodities, renewed efforts to conclude comprehensive and meaningful commodity agreements and improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilisation of their export earnings from commodities.

डी० बी० के० रेलवे में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारी

4195. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डी० बी० के० रेलवे लाइन पर किरंदुल से वाल्टेयर तक कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार कुल कितनी संख्या है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस लाइन पर वाल्टेयर में केवल एक ही भर्ती मुख्यालय है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बस्तर क्षेत्र के उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती हेतु साक्षात्कार परीक्षा के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Registration of Antiquities and Art objects in Possession of Individuals

4196. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of valuable Antiquities and Art objects are in possession of individuals;

(b) whether it is a fact that five registering officers have been deputed under Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 in Bihar State for the registration of such articles lying in possession of individuals;

(c) if so, what are the achievements of the said registration in Bihar State; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to improve the registration work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As a result of the registration of antiquities details of old sculptures in stone, terracotta, metals and other media and paintings including illustrated and illuminated manuscripts have been recorded and photographed, so that in case of their theft or illegal export to foreign countries these could be traced and restored to places of their origin.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government;

(i) Introduction of the system of granting financial assistance to deser-

ving parties for photography in connection with the registration of antiquities.

(ii) Authorising all the Coordinators (in the States) to search any place and seize any antiquity for violation of section 14 of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act.

(iii) Holding of meetings and discussion with the Coordinators, Registering Officers, and others associated with the implementation of the scheme of registration of antiquities and providing necessary guide lines.

(iv) Amendment to Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 and Rules as and when necessary.

**हाजीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर नया उपरि पुल**

4197. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हाजीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर बना उपरि पुल बहुत पुराना है और क्या यह केवल प्लेटफार्म तक ही है ;

(ख) क्या लोकहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वहां एक नया उपरि पुल बनायेगी और इसे गांव से जोड़कर इसका परिचय की ओर विस्तार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सो. के. ज. फ. शर्मा) :

(क) यद्यपि हाजीपुर में ऊपरी पैदल पुल कई वर्षों से विद्यमान है, तथापि इसकी आयु अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। इस ऊपरी पैदल पुल के सभी जीर्ण-शीर्ष लकड़ी के तख्तों को नवम्बर,

1982 में बदल दिया गया था, और संरचना की पूरी तरह मरम्मत कर दी गई थी। यह ऊपरी पैदल पुल प्लेटफार्म नं० 1 और 2 को जोड़ता है।

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नये ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ऊपरी पैदल पुल को स्टेशन के पश्चिम की तरफ बढ़ाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि स्टेशन के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भागों को जोड़ने के लिए एक समपार पहले ही मौजूद है और स्टेशन में जाने का रास्ता केवल पूर्व की ओर ही है।

**Late Running of Puri-Talcher and Talcher-Puri Passenger Trains**

4198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generally the Puri-Talcher, Talcher-Puri passenger trains run late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHRIEF):

(a) and (b) The punctuality performance of 209/210 and 211/212 Puri Talcher Passengers has been satisfactory. However some complaints have been received that these trains run late on Bhubaneswar-Cuttack section on occasions.

(c) All feasible efforts are being made to improve the running of these trains punctually.

**Rates of Wages for Casual Gangmen**

4199. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) daily rates of wages paid to casual Gangmen under different P.W.

Is. of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway from 25 April, 1973 to 31st December, 1978;

(b) what are the minimum statutory wages payable to Gangmen under different P.W.Is. of Dhanbad Division Eastern Railway from 25 April, 1973 to 31st December, 1978; and

(c) action taken by the Railway Administration to pay the difference between Statutory Wage under M.W. Act, 1948 and the amount paid to Casual Gangmen for the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHRIEF):  
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Targets for Appointment of Health Guide State-wise during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83**

4200. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many health guides have been appointed in the country, State-wise during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what was the target fixed for appointing health guides in each State during the Sixth Plan Period and what is the achievement made up to-date;

(c) whether it is a fact that we are much behind the target, if so, what steps are being taken to achieve the target; and

(d) how far this scheme is found to be successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Health Guides are only volunteers selected by the Community and as such they are not appointed. They are only trained to work in their own villages on voluntary basis. A statement showing the number of Health Guides trained during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 upto December, 1982) is enclosed.

(b) The State-wise targets for training the Health Guides are fixed in terms of coverage of Primary Health Centres. The revised target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan is to cover all the PHC's in the States implementing the Scheme by 1-4-1984. The Sixth Plan original target was to train in all 6 lakhs Health Guides against which about 2.33 lakhs have already been trained.

(c) The Scheme is likely to be implemented in all the PHCs of the States implementing the Scheme by 1-4-1984 except in Rajasthan and Bihar which are likely to implement the Scheme in the whole State by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Scheme has been well received by the rural population who are now able to get facilities for primary health care in their own villages.

## Statement

Number of Health Guides trained 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Dec. 82)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	916	1073	2424
2. Assam . . . . .	Nil	Nil	2680
3. Bihar** . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Gujarat . . . . .	774	67	3033
5. Harayana . . . . .	Nil	680	1148
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	787	268	249
7. Jammu & Kashmir* . . . . .	—	—	—
8. Karnataka . . . . .	2351	91	1013
9. Kerala* . . . . .	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1397	338	4624
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	2837	10239	4098
12. Manipur . . . . .	80	94	..
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	29	175	405
14. Nagaland . . . . .	57	27	..
15. Orissa . . . . .	615	1898	5762
16. Punjab** . . . . .	Nil	Nil	830
17. Rajasthan** . . . . .	Nil	400	703
18. Sikkim . . . . .	Nil	Nil	..
19. Tamil Nadu* . . . . .	..	..	..
20. Tripura . . . . .	192	253	521
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	11149	Nil	1968
22. West Bengal . . . . .	3956	5368	4000
23. A & N Island . . . . .	Nil	35	..
24. Arunacal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	Nil	Nil	..
26. D & N Haveli . . . . .	Nil	Nil	..
27. Delhi . . . . .	Nil	Nil	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	140	187	145
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	3
30. Mizoram . . . . .	67	73	7
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	46	68	..
Total	25393	21334	30421*

\*States are not implementing the Health Guide Scheme.

\*\*Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan had discontinued the Scheme, but have agreed now to re-introduce the same.



**Alleged assaults on Railwaymen on Kharagpur Howrah section of South-Eastern Railway**

4201. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYB be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of railwaymen have been assaulted while on duty on Kharagpur Howrah Section of South Eastern Railway in 1982;

(b) if so, number of such employees, nature of injuries cause, dates of assaults and places thereof;

(c) whether such railwaymen complained regarding loss of their property while on duty;

(d) whether the administration compensated them for their injuries, as well as loss of property;

(e) if not, reasons therefor;

(f) whether any officer ever visited the place of such incidents as soon as they received information; and

(g) what remedial steps have the railway taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) 6 Railway employees sustained simple injuries—3 employees were assaulted on 21-2-82 at Kala Ghat, 1 on 14-8-82 at Tikiapara and 2 on 19-11-82 at Howrah.

(c) Yes, in two cases.

(d) No.

(e) Since there was no loss of earning capacity, no compensation was paid under Workmen Compensation Act. Similarly, no compensation of loss of property was made as this is not permissible under the extant rules.

(f) Yes.

(g) GRP who are responsible for the maintenance of law & order is activated as and when such a situation arises. Occasional escorts are provided in the affected section and police pickets are provided at vulnerable points. Railway Administration keeps close liaison with the State Government at all levels for this purpose and also provides RPF/RPSF personnel to reinforce the machinery responsible for the maintenance of law & order.

**Diploma in Pharmacy Courses sanctioned in Tamil Nadu by Pharmacy Council of India**

4202. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many diplomas in pharmacy courses in Tamil Nadu were sanctioned by the Pharmacy Council of India during the last three years under private management;

(b) whether before granting permission the Pharmacy Council made any inspection of site, building and laboratory facilities; and

(c) whether Government are aware that many such private institutions lack laboratory facilities, qualified teachers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Three out of nine privately managed institutions in Tamil Nadu have been approved in the last 3 years by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) for giving Diplomas in Pharmacy Courses.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The PCI has advised the institutions concerned to rectify the shortcomings immediately and before they start the next academic session failing which it would not be possible for the Council to approve their course.

### शिक्षक स्टेशन से बसों को चलाने की अनुमति

4203. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री शिक्षक स्टेशन से बसों को चलाने के बारे में 4 नवम्बर 1982 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3982 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके नेवालय का विचार विकलांगों, बीमार तथा वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के हित में शिक्षक स्टेशन से बसें चलाने की अनुमति देने का है क्योंकि इन व्यक्तियों को वर्तमान बस स्टाप से इस स्टेशन तक जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार यात्रियों के ऐसे वर्गों के लाभ के लिए शिक्षक स्टेशन की दूसरी तरफ एक सड़क बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कब तक कर लिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) इस समय स्टेशन भवन के परिचलन क्षेत्र में भीड़-भाड़ से बचने के लिए बसें स्टेशन भवन से लगभग 100 मीटर की दूरी पर खड़ी की जाती हैं। यात्रियों को बसें/गाड़ियां पकड़ने के लिए यह दूरी उचित है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्षन दल का पटना दौरा

4204. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिनों पहले विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का कोई अध्ययन दल पटना गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पटना विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ की ओर से उसे कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच कि छात्रों की ओर से पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने की मांग की गयी थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की तत्संबंधी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) पटना विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए छठी योजना के विकास प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त एक निरीक्षण समिति ने जनवरी 1983 में विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा किया।

(ख) पटना विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संघ ने निरीक्षण समिति को इसके दौरे के दौरान एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया।

(ग) और (घ) ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मुख्य मांग यह थी कि पटना विश्व-

विद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए।

(ड) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास किसी राज्य विधान मण्डल के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे किसी विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में लेने और उसे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में संचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Surplus Wagons

4205. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of surplus wagons lying idle in several sectors of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) in what manner Government have planned to utilise their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) Only tank wagons are surplus to requirements.

(b) Due to decrease in load of traffic by commissioning of the inland Mathura Refinery and the Mathura—Delhi—Jullunder pipe line, tank wagons have been temporarily rendered surplus and about 43 BG and 6 MG rakes are stabled. (Each BG rake consists of 70 tanks and MG of 30 Bogie Tanks).

(c) Tank wagons being a special type of stock, it cannot be freely used for other traffic. Efforts have, however, been made to use some of these surplus tank wagons for loading of vegetable oils, mollasses and caustic soda. This surplus is gradually decreasing due to the normal increase in POL demand and is expected to disappear soon.

### Health Station at Kannam Kuzhi

4206. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing demand from the public for the opening of a new halting station at Kannam Kuzhi in the names as 'Neyyattinkara East'; and

(b) if so, the details of the demand and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) In March, 1982, a letter along with a petition was received from the Hon'ble M. P. Shri A. Neelalohithadasan for opening of a train halt at Neyyattinkara East near Kannamkuzhi between Neyyattinkara and Dhanuvachapuram. The proposal was examined in detail but not found financially justified on account of heavy recurring loss due to meagre traffic prospects. This position was explained to the Honourable Member.

### New Railway Line in Western Railway during Sixth Plan

4207. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to the Honourable Member:

(a) the details of the new projects for conversion or laying down new rail line in Western Railway during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(b) the progress made so far of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

### Statement

The following new line and conversion projects have been approved dur-

ing the Sixth Plan Period. Details and progress are indicated below:

New Lines	Year of approval	Anticipated cost (Rs. in crores)	Progress
1. Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch (BG)	80-81	53.51	Construction of Kota-Bundi in the first phase is in progress.
2. Bhuj-Nalia (MG) with BG sub-structure	81-82	22.00	Work on acquisition of land for construction of the line is in progress. Tenders for earth-work and bridges are being finalised.
3. Kapadvanj-Modasa (BG)	78-79	10.00	8.60%

#### Conversions

1. Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar (MG to BG)	72-73	120.00	(1st Phase upto Hapa opened on 16-7-80) Cumulative 77% Progress.
2. Delhi-Ahmedabad (MG to BG)	77-78	300.00	Work not started for want of clearance of the Planning Commission.
3. Nadiad-Kapadvanj (NG to BG)	78-79	8.00	7.80%

#### Talchar—Sambalpur Rail Line

4208. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct Talchar—Sambalpur rail line in Orissa State;

(b) whether the survey has been completed; and

(c) what is the target time fixed for the completion of this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c) A survey has been carried out for the Talchar—Sambalpur rail line in Orissa. The Project Re-

port submitted by the Railway has been examined and the Railway has since been asked to re-examine certain aspects of the traffic survey report. Further action will be taken after the review is completed by the Railway and the Report is further examined subject to technical feasibility, financial viability, availability of funds and clearance by the Planning Commission.

#### Opening of Allopathic Hospitals in States

4209. SHRI RAM PRAŞAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of States/Union Territories

no Allopathic Hospital had been opened by the Government so far;

(b) if so, the names of such States/Union Territories alongwith the reasons;

(c) whether Government propose to provide at least one such hospital in all the States/Union Territories in the near future; if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) to (d) Health is a State subject. According to the information available such hospitals exist in all States/Union Territories. There is no proposal with the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** to open hospitals in the States/Union Territories.

**Sinking of Shershahsuri Road from Varanasi to Naubatpur**

**4210. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advice has been taken by the Central Road Research Institute regarding the sinking of Shershahsuri Road from Varanasi to Naubatpur; and

(b) if so, whether the work is proposed to be done on the advice of the Institute?

**- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):**

(a) According to the information available, there is no "sinking" of Shershahsuri Road from Varanasi to Naubatpur as yet. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh had however approached the Central Road Research Institute sometime back to carry out a study of the pavement behaviour of this

stretch of road with a view to deciding future strengthening of pavement but the Central Road Research Institute have not carried out any study so far, nor any advice has been given by them.

(b) Does not arise.

**First class airconditioned coach attached to Dakshin Express on 6-2-1983**

**4211. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airconditioned First Class coach was attached to Dakshin Express which passed through Vijayawada on February 6, 1983;

(b) whether this coach was meant exclusively for the Minister of State for Railways and his family; and

(c) what were the circumstances in which this coach was attached to the Dakshin Express?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) and (b). One Air-conditioned Inspection carriage was attached to 22 Up Dakshin Express leaving Hazrat Nizamuddin on 4-2-1983 and 52 Link Express passing through Vijayawada on 6-2-1983 for the journey of Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.

(c) The provision of the carriage at the disposal of the Minister was unavoidable as the Minister had to carry out inspections enroute.

**Paucity of Funds with Cochin Shipyard**

**4212. SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cochin Shipyard does not have enough money to pay salaries to the work force;



(b) if so, whether the management has approached the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) to (c). There has been no instance of non-payment of salaries to the work force of Cochin Shipyard. The Shipyard has however been facing some financial difficulties and approached the Government in January, 1983 for release of advance subsidy to help it tide over the situation.

### Research to Prevent Leprosy through Vaccine

4213. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that research has been made to prevent Leprosy through a vaccine, invented in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Two Research Institutes, namely, Cancer Research Institute, Bombay and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, are actively engaged in the development of anti-leprosy vaccine.

### भारतीय भाषाओं में शब्द कोष

4214. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भाषाओं का एक बहुभाषी शब्द कोष बनाये जाने के संबंध में कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय भाषाओं का 'भारतीय भाषा कोष' नामक एक बहुभाषी शब्द कोष शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय के एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा संस्कलित किया गया है । यह ग्रन्थ 13 भारतीय भाषाओं के देवनागरी लिपि में पर्यायवाची शब्दों सहित ग्राम प्रयोग के 5,000 वर्गीकृत हिन्दी के शब्दों का एक समेकित शब्दकोष है । विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के पर्यायवाची शब्द सम्बन्धित भारतीय भाषाओं के विवेचनों द्वारा दिए गए हैं । उपरोक्त शब्दकोष की प्रेस प्रति मुद्रण के लिए तैयार है ।

डी० टी० सी० टर्मिनल को तिलक नगर से उत्तम नगर ले जाया जाना

4215. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डी० टी० सी० टर्मिनल को तिलक नगर से उत्तम नगर ले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे वहां के निवासियों के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा हो गयी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपना निर्णय वापस लेकर तिलक नगर में ही टर्मिनल रखेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिवरहरमान अंसारी:

(क) यह भीड़ भाड़ को कम करने के लिए और तितक नगर में यातायात के नियंत्रण में सुधार करने के लिए किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। क्योंकि यह आंशिक रूप से किया गया है। 28 रूटों में से केवल 6 रूटों को उत्तम नगर ले जाया गया है और इन 6 रूटों में से केवल 4 रूटों को ही आंशिक रूप से स्थान बदला गया है।

#### Trial of Indian Hijackers in Pakistan

4216. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTER-  
NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian hijackers are now being held in Pakistan;

(b) whether Government of Pakis-  
tan have initiated any action against them;

(c) if so, when they were put on trial; and

(d) if not, what would be next course of action going to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI A. A RAHIM): (a)  
Five Indian hijackers are at present  
being held in Pakistan.

(b) and (c) While initially the Pa-  
kistan Government gave an assurance  
that the hijackers would be returned  
to India after interrogations were  
over, subsequently they have made an  
announcement that the hijackers will  
be tried in Pakistan. However, Gov-  
ernment is not aware of any action  
taken by Pakistan authorities yet.

(d) Government have asked the  
Pakistan Government on several oc-  
casions to take appropriate action to  
return the apprehended hijackers to  
the Indian authorities as soon as pos-  
sible.

#### P.G. Studies Abroad

4217. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE be pleased to refer to Un-  
starred Question No 704 on 24  
February, 1983 regarding criteria for  
Indian students studying in Socialist  
and other countries and state what are  
the specific terms and conditions and  
criteria for graduate students for  
being sponsored for further studies  
abroad including studies in foreign  
languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
(SHRI P. K. THUNGON): The criteria  
for Indian students studying in Socia-  
list and other countries is that the  
selection of sponsored Graduate stu-  
dents for further studies including  
studies in foreign languages is made  
on the basis of All India Merit keep-  
ing in view the need of the country.  
The specific terms and conditions of  
the donor country provides total  
money involved in the maintenance  
and tuition fee etc. In some cases the  
donor country also provides either one  
or both ways passage cost to sponsored  
Graduate students.

#### More DTC Special Buses or Railway Stations

4218. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-  
LICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total number of DTC rail-  
way special service buses introduced  
to different railway stations so far;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to introduce more such special buses to the different railway stations, i.e. New Delhi and Delhi;

(c) if so, the total number of new special buses proposed to be run in different routes to the railway stations; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) 58 buses of DTC are running as "Railway Special" services on 12 routes connecting Delyhi/New Delhi Railway Stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

मुगल सराय में तदर्थ नियुक्तियों में कार्य-रत कर्मचारियों को नियमित बनाया जाना

4219. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे के मुगल सराय स्टेशन के अधीक्षक के अधीन तदर्थ नियुक्तियों में काम करने वाले कितने यातायात कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) तदर्थ नियुक्तियों में कार्य करने वाले इन यातायात कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पश्चिमी रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

4220. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे के कुछ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य अक्टूबर, 1982 में पूरा हो गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें अभी तक आबंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और कर्मचारियों को ये क्वार्टर कब तक आबंटित किए जाएंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख). सान्ताक्रुज, मलाड, वीरमगांव और भरतपुर में अक्टूबर, 82 में या उसके आस-पास टाइप I के 34 यूनिट, टाइप II के 37 यूनिट और टाइप III के 2 यूनिट क्वार्टरों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया और ये सभी पहले ही आबंटित कर दिये गये हैं।

भागलपुर में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए अलग-अलग प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय

4221. श्री मीनूदीन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिये अलग-अलग प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय थे लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से प्रतीक्षालयों और शौचालयों को कामन बना दिया गया है जिसके कारण महिलाओं को बहुत अधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिये अलग-अलग प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालयों की सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सो. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) और (ख). विश्राम करने के स्थान की भारी मांग को देखते हुए भागलपुर स्टेशन पर ऊंचे दर्जे के दो प्रतीक्षा कक्षों में से एक को सार्वजनिक डोरमिट्री विश्रामालय में बदल दिया गया है। दूसरे प्रतीक्षा कक्ष में दो अलग-अलग शौचालयों की अर्थात् एक महिलाओं के लिये और दूसरा पुरुषों के लिये व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है।

#### Standard of I.S.I. and Provision of P.F.A. Act

4222. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 does not empower the Central Government to delegate its powers to ISI to prescribe standards;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that I.S.I. has laid down its own standards which are in contravention of the PFA; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check the same together with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) As per provision of the PFA Act, only the Central Government can prescribe the Standards of various foods for purposes of the said Act. No powers are delegated to any other organisation.

(b) and (c). Under the PFA Rules specifications for foodstuffs are formulated to guard against adulteration and to put a demarcation between items that are adulterated and those which are not. These specifications, therefore, lay down minimum requirements for defining items of food fit for human consumption.

Indian Standards formulated by the Indian Standards Institution are basically meant to improve the quality of such products, manufactured in India. They often lay down a number of grades depending on the quality, ensuring that the minimum grades in Indian Standards Institution are not below those covered by PFA for the same product.

Thus specifications under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules and those of Indian Standards Institution serve complimentary functions and are not contradictory.

#### Indian Assistance to Nepal

4223. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "National Herald" dated 14 December, 1982 under the caption "20 lakh Indian aid to Nepal"; and

(b) whether Government have any information about similar help received by Nepal from Communist China; if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government are collecting such information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. The news item relates to Rs. 20 lakhs released by Government of India in December, 1982 under the scheme for supply of

iodised salt to Nepal. Under an agreement signed between the Nepalese Government and Government of India on 26th March, 1982, Government of India have agreed to provide Rs. 200 lakhs over a period of five years starting from the financial year 1981-82 for implementation of the schemes for supply of iodised salt in Nepal for control of goitre.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India has not received any report of similar help being received by Nepal from the Peoples Republic of China.

#### Return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius

4224. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India once again pledged its support for Mauritian Sovereignty over Chagos Archipelago which includes Diego Garcia Island;

(b) if so, whether India discussed this question with many of heads of the States who visited India for the last three months;

(c) if so, whether almost all the countries have supported India's move; and

(d) what help and assistance India and other countries have agreed to provide in Mauritius to get the Island back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago forms part of the Political Declaration issued at the conclusion of VII Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi wherein Heads of States and Government of Non-aligned coun-

tries expressed full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia.

A statement containing extract from the Final Political Declaration of NAM Summit concerning the Mauritian sovereignty over Diego Garcia is placed on the table of the House.

#### Statement

Extract from the Final Document of NAM Summit concerning Mauritian Sovereignty over Chagos Archipelago,

#### Including Diego Garcia

#### IX MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA.

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

#### Performance of T. T. and V. T. operation at primary Health Centres

4245. SHRI PRATAP BHAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Government doctors with minimum qualification of M.B.B.S. are competent and trained to perform the



**Tubectomy and Vesectomy operations of Family Planning independently at Primary Health Centre level;**

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) **what effective steps are being taken to rectify this deficiency.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):** (a) A doctor with minimum qualification of M.B. B.S. is competent after training to perform conventional tubectomy and vasectomy operations at the Primary Health Centre where facilities therefor are available.

(b) Due to transfers and new postings of doctors at the Primary Health Centre, it is not possible to have at each Primary Health Centre, trained doctors all the time.

(c) The training of P.H.C. doctors in performing tubectomy and vasectomy is continuing with the objective of training all the doctors posted at Primary Health Centres.

#### **Closure of Delhi Public Library Branches**

**4226. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that two of the branches of Delhi Public Library including Sports Library have since been closed and mobile vans are also not functioning properly;

(b) whether a number of complaints have been received against the present Director and whether these have been investigated and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) are a large number of cases of expansion of Library services and other welfare schemes like Group Insurance, Pension etc. pending for

a long time and if so, when are these to be finalised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) The two Branches of the Library have been temporarily closed on account of repairs/renovation of the premises.

However, the mobile vans of the Library have been providing regular service except for the short intervals when the vans were out of order.

(b) The complaints received against the present Director have been forwarded to the Chairman, Delhi Library Board for investigation. His report is awaited.

(c) These are under the active consideration of the Delhi Library Board.

#### **Indo-Nepal agreement on free access of each other citizens**

**4227. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal have bilateral agreement, according to which the nationals of each country are allowed to travel across the border between the two countries without any passport or permit;

(b) if so, the reasons for demanding Nepal entry permit for Indian citizen to be obtained from the Embassy of Nepal in India by Nepali Police and officials posted at the Indo-Nepal border check posts, namely, Raxaul, Janakpur and Seneli thereby causing great harassment and inconvenience to travellers; and

(c) whether Government of India would take up the matter with the

Royal Government of Nepal for stoppage of such practices and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) Nationals of India and Nepal can travel freely across the border between the two countries without any passport or permit. To enter Kathmandu Valley, even Indian nationals require permits. The Govt. of India impose restrictions on the free movement of foreigners, including Nepalese nationals, in designated and protected areas of North Bengal and Sikkim which border Nepal on its east.

(b) Government of India is not aware of restrictions imposed or permit requirements being laid down for Indian citizens entering Nepal.

(c) Does not arise.

**Filling of injection phials with water and capsules with chalk or turmeric powder**

4228. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that injection phials are filled with water and some capsules with chalk or turmeric powder and is it the reason of the rise in the number of drug producing units in the country; !

(b) whether the shortage of popular drugs have given credence to spurious and sub-standard manufactureres in medicines without valid checks; and

(c) do the chemists and doctors purchase drugs without valid bills to evade taxes and C.G.H.S medicines find their way in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A few reports

have been received of manufacture of spurious drugs containing ingredients other than the drug declared on the label. There is no basis to say that manufacture of spurious drugs is the reason for rise in the number of licensed drug producing units in the country since the manufacture of spurious drugs is not generally engaged in by licensed manufacturers.

(b) While shortages of some specific brands of products have been reported from different places at different points of time, these shortages are, however, temporary and no reports have been received by the drugs Controller (India) that such shortages have resulted in spurious and sub-standard products being marketed.

(c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules require chemists and doctors to maintain records of purchase and such records shall be open to inspection by an Inspector appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The State Drug Control authorities enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, so far as the manufacture and sale of drugs are concerned and take appropriate action for any contravention of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Effective steps have been taken to prevent pilferage of medicines from CGHS Dispensaries by way of surprise checks, physical verification and proper accounting of stores and other administrative measures.

**Universities/Institutions for Scientific Research**

4229. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Universities/Institutions, etc. approved under various provisions of the law pertaining to scientific research all over the country as on date;

(b) in how many of these cases have approval been accorded for period exceeding three years;

(c) whether there are cases, where annual reviews have not been carried out, or where funds under approval have not been used exclusively for research purposes;

(d) if so, whether any action has since been initiated;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) how many of the approved institutions are directly connected with big Industrial Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) There are at present 118 universities in the country. 7 of these are functioning under Acts of Parliament and the remaining under the Acts of State Legislatures. There are in addition 13 institutions which have been notified by the Central Government as institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. Neither these universities, nor any other institute/organisation have to obtain the specific approval of the Central Government under the provisions of any law to engage themselves in scientific research. The question of the number of such universities/institutions approved by the Central Government for scientific research does not, therefore, arise.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

#### Formulation of comprehensive scheme for Rehabilitation of disabled

4230. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the disabled; and

(b) if so, whether the State Government have been given any directives in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) With a view to draw up a comprehensive scheme for rehabilitation of the disabled, Government have initiated a few pilot projects. Two pilot projects, one in Maharashtra and the other in Orissa have been sanctioned in 1982-83. Other State Governments have been sounded to ascertain the possibility of setting up a few more pilot projects next year.

#### Declaration of Indian Ocean as peace zone

4231. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest decisions taken in regard to Indian Ocean by surrounding maritime countries;

(b) whether there has been common consensus about declaring Indian Ocean as Peace Zone; and

(c) the parties to any agreement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) During the recently concluded New Delhi Summit Conference of (Non-aligned countries, in which most of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean participated, the non-aligned countries reaffirmed their determination to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in Resolution 2332 (XXVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1971. The Declaration has been supported by all non-aligned littoral and hinterland countries who have supported successive resolutions of the

United Nations General Assembly on the subject. The main hurdle to the resolution of this objective however is attitude of some great powers who do not accept the 1971 Declaration and are not interested in the early convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean to achieve the objectives contained therein.

### Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission

4232. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Nauyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister of Vietnam visited India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the names and status of other persons who accompanied him;

(c) whether talks were held to set up a joint commission for economic and technical cooperation;

(d) the decisions arrived at; and

(e) whether some Indian delegation is also visiting Vietnam on reciprocal basis; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The following accompanied the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam during his official visit to India

in December 1982 for the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission Meeting:

(1) Mr. Dau Ngoc Xuan, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission;

(2) Mr. Nguyen Dinh Phu, Vice-Chairman, State Commission of Science and Technology;

(3) Mr. Tran Van Thanh, Director, Asia IV Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(4) Mr. Nguyen Dzy Nien, Director, Foreign Minister's Secretariat;

(5) Mr. Vu Tat Boi, Deputy Director, Office of Council of Ministers;

(6) Mr. Nguyeh Van Luan, Deputy Director, State Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the visit, an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Vietnam on economic, scientific and technical co-operation and on setting up of a Joint Economic, Scientific and Technical Commission was signed by the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. The First Session of the Joint Commission was also held at the same time, which reviewed the existing cooperation in various fields and examined new possibilities of increasing cooperation in railways, textile industry mineral exploration, scientific and technical fields and trade. A trade protocol was also signed and letters were exchanged between the two countries documenting understandings reached on cooperation in science and technology.

(e) There is a continuing exchange of visits between India and Vietnam. There is, however, no Indian delegation visiting Vietnam at present.

प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों के संख्या में 'यूनेस्को' के आंकड़े

4233. श्री मूल चंद डागल : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1980 में 'यूनेस्को' द्वारा जारी किये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार विश्व में प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों की कुल संख्या 814 लाख थी जिनमें से 243 लाख केवल भारत में थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो 1980 के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्र में प्रौढ़ निरक्षरता को दूर करने पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी और प्रत्येक राज्य में उन वयस्क व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो साक्षर हो गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों का राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमता शाला कौल) : (क) जी हां । यूनेस्को द्वारा 1978 में जारी किये गये 'एस्टीमेट्स एण्ड प्रोजेक्शन्स आफ इलिटरेसी' नामक प्रकाशन में ये आंकड़े दर्शाये गये हैं ।

(ख) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान राज्यवार किया गया खर्च और दाखिल व्यक्तियों की संख्या दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण सभापत्य पर रखे जाते हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6212/83]

**Grant of citizenship to Jagjit Singh, Phizo and Lal Denga by U.K. and U.S.A.**

4234. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. and U.K. Governments have granted citizenship to Dr.

Jagjit Singh, Shri Phizo and Shri Lal Denga;

(b) when they were granted citizenship;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, what is reaction of those Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Shri Phizo was granted U.K. citizenship.

(b) In 1961.

(c) and (d) Government of India does not interfere when a foreign Government grants citizenship to an individual.

**Conversion of Murtizapur-Yavatmal Murtizapur-Achalpur and Pulgaon-Arvi Lines**

4235. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India have received a proposal for conversion of Murtizapur-Yavatmal, Murtizapur-Achalpur, and Pulgaon-Arvi railway lines into broad gauge lines; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of acute shortage of funds and heavy commitments already on hand, it is not possible to consider the proposals for the present.



### Visit of Indian delegations to U.S.S.R.

4236. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government delegations visited U.S.S.R. during the calendar year 1982; and

(b) the nature and status of each delegation, heads of the delegations and names of Members thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed before the House as soon as available.

### Railway bridge with steel girders

4237. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2700 Railway bridges have still girders of only steel which are prone to sudden failure due to brittle fractures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of bridges will soon be completing their coded life; and

(c) if so, whether there is any programme to replace them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There are about 2700 steel girder bridges which were erected prior to 1905 and which can be suspected of being of early steel and of having less fatigue life. Detailed tests are being carried out to assess their residual life and plan their renewals wherever required.

(b) The coded life prescribed for bridges is for the purpose of adequate provision of funds in Depreciation

Reserve Fund and is not related to actual life of bridge.

(c) The Railways are rebuilding/regirdering large number of bridges every year on condition basis. The important old bridges like Godavari, Krishna, Bassein, Katjuri, Khokai, Phalgu etc. are presently being rebuilt/regirdered on condition basis. Rupees 17.23 crores are earmarked for replacement/regirdering/rebuilding of bridges in 1983-84.

### भोपाल-जयपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 पर पुलों का निर्माण

4238. श्री बनवारी लाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल से जयपुर तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसे कौन सी राजमार्ग संख्या आवंटित की गयी है ;

(ख) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लम्बाई कितने किलोमीटर है और यह मार्ग किन-किन जिलों में होकर जाता है; और

(ग) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के लिए किन-किन नदियों पर और किन-किन स्थानों पर पुलों का निर्माण किया जाएगा और इनका निर्माण कब तक हो जाएगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी): (क) जी हां । मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 को 1980-81 में मध्य प्रदेश में ब्यौरा से राजस्थान में जयपुर तक मिला दिया गया था ।

(ख) भोपाल से जयपुर तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 की कुल लम्बाई

580 किलोमीटर है। यह मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, सीहोर और राजगढ़ तथा राजस्थान में झालावार, कोटा बूंदी, टोंक और जयपुर जिलों में से होकर गुजरता है ;

(ग) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से मध्य प्रदेश में पार्वती, अजनार, नेवाज और गढ़गंगा तथा राजस्थान में बनाज, मेज, मंगला, घाड़ापछाड़, तलेरा, अलनिया, चन्द्रभगा, चंबल, काली सिंध और धार नामक बड़ी नदियां गुजरती हैं। इन नदियों के ऊपर या तो पुल हैं या पुलियां हैं। पार्वती नदी के ऊपर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण शुरू किया गया है और इसके दिसम्बर, 1985 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। अजनार नदी के ऊपर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण का स्थान छठे योजना में है। यदि आवश्यक हो तो, भावी योजनाओं में संसाधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर अन्य पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा।

#### **Educationally backward states**

4239. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are educationally backward; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the removal of this backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Universalisation of elementary education has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and the new Twenty Point Programme and has been accorded a high priority in

education under the Sixth Five Year Plan. For out-of-school children, a non-formal education project has been started under which special central financial assistance is given to the educationally backward States.

A start has also been made for the development of early childhood education for the first generation learning families in backward areas. Early childhood education centres are proposed to be established as adjuncts of primary/middle schools. Under this programme again, special central financial assistance is available to voluntary organizations in the educationally backward areas.

A National Committee on Elementary Education has been set up to oversee the universalization programme in the nine educationally backward States. Task forces with cross-sectional representation have been set up in the educationally backward States to guide and monitor the programme.

#### **Measures taken by non-aligned conference to ease regional tensions**

4240. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in face of sudden recession, the Super powers are bound to maximise commercial advantages from the sale of surplus or obsolete arms and other sophisticated military equipments creating new area of tension and intensifying the tension in existing areas; and

(b) if so, has measures been taken in New Delhi Conference of non-aligned summit to resort to prophylactic and effective diplomacy to ease regional tensions amongst themselves and the part played by the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):** (a)

It is well known that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race has generated among the Nuclear Weapon States, an armament culture, which has the result of often aggravating old conflicts and giving rise to new ones as well as preventing the evolution of healthy international relations. However, the resort by these States to the international transfer of armaments is not necessarily the result of recessionary trends faced by them.

(b) The New Delhi Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries declared that international peace and security could only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Non-aligned countries have consistently and continuously exerted every effort to bring about a lessening of tensions and to strengthen international understanding. The New Delhi Conference made a strong plea for settlement of disputes exclusively by peaceful means, and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference which would go a long way to reduce regional tensions.

Specifically the New Delhi Conference has appointed a Committee with India as Chairman to work for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Also, the Summit Conference has given full support to the statement by the Prime Minister of India that she would take all possible and appropriate measures to bring about a speedy and peaceful termination of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

### **Promotion of primary level education in Union Territories**

**4241. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has laid special emphasis on the promotion of education of the primary level in Union Territories;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken in the Union Territory of Delhi for the promotion of education in the current Plan period at the primary level; and

(c) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):**

(a) According to the policy frame of VI Five Year Plan, reinforced by the New Twenty Point Programme, it is proposed to achieve universalization elementary education for children in the age group 6-14 years by 1989-90. For purposes of operational efficiency, the targets prescribed are 95 per cent enrolment in primary schools by 1984-85, and 100 per cent by 1989-90. These apply to Union Territories also.

(b) and (c) The enrolment in the Union Territory of Delhi in the primary age group in 1979-80 (base year of VI Plan) was 98.5 per cent which is already more than the target for the VI Plan. The satisfactory position of enrolment is on account of opening of new primary schools, creation of additional posts of teachers for primary schools, various incentives in the form of free textbooks, mid-day meal facilities, free uniforms, scholarships to children on a fairly large scale on merit basis and, provision of part-time non-formal education.

**वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में छात्रों की संख्या**

4242. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :  
क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू शैक्षिक सत्र में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में राज्य-वार कितने छात्र अध्ययन कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने छात्र अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्ग के छात्रों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में क्या विभिन्न सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) 30-4-1982 को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ रहे छात्रों

का राज्य वार ब्यौरा तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को शिक्षा शुल्क का भुगतान करने से छूट दी जाती है । व्षा 10 और 12 की परीक्षाओं के लिए उनके परीक्षा शुल्क का भुगतान, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड को, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विशेष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली में निःशुल्क शिक्षा, पाठ्य-पुस्तक निःशुल्क मुहैया करने, निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सहायता, छात्रावास में निःशुल्क आवास जैसी अन्य सुविधाएं तथा वृत्तिका इस विद्यालय में पढ़ रहे जनजातीय छात्रों को सहित सभी छात्रों को दी जाती हैं ।

**विवर**

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	30-4-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार छात्रों की संख्या	
		कुल	अ०जा०/ अ०ज०जा०
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	13,611	1,330
2. असम	.	12,664	771
3. बिहार	.	17,979	1,312
4. गुजरात	.	9,933	511
5. हरियाणा	.	9,425	504
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	2,265	112
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	.	7,300	204

1	2	3	4
8. कर्नाटक	.	10,805	849
9. केरल	.	5,895	440
10. मणिपुर	.	915	67
11. मध्य प्रदेश	.	19,217	1,678
12. महाराष्ट्र	.	25,984	2,347
13. मेघालय	.	2,315	289
14. नागालैंड	.	203	76
15. उड़ीसा	.	4,741	280
16. पंजाब	.	13,138	786
17. राजस्थान	.	14,089	880
18. सिक्किम	.	529	22
19. तमिलनाडु	.	16,468	1,316
20. त्रिपुरा	.	790	53
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	46,349	3,136
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	13,203	1,047
23. अंदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	.	717	42
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	.	1,466	150
25. चण्डीगढ़	.	4,266	150
26. दिल्ली	.	23,832	1,515
27. गोवा, दमन और दीव	.	974	31
28. पांडिचेरी	.	535	48
भारत से बाहर	.	790	24

सदाकत आश्रम के निकट पुल बनाने के लिए मिट्टी के नमूनों की जांच रिपोर्ट

4243. श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा नदी पर सदाकत आश्रम के निकट और दीघा घाट और पहलेजाघाट

के निकट पुल बनाने के लिए मिट्टी की जांच के लिए नमूने पूना कब भेजे गए थे और अब तक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) रिपोर्ट प्राप्त न होने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) तत्संबंधी नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ; और



(घ) इस दिशा में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) मिट्टी की जांच के लिए कोई नमूने नहीं भेजे गये हैं ।

(ख) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Fatality rate of road accidents in Delhi

4244. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fatality rate of road accidents in Delhi is very high;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) and (b) Data regarding number of road accidents and number of persons killed during the last few years has shown an increase.

Year	No. of Road accidents	No. of persons dead
1	2	3
1980	4313	840
1981	4409	1051
1982	4867	1218
1983 (upto 15-2-83)	646	141

(c) The steps being taken to check the road accidents by Delhi Administration include detailing of traffic staff at important regulation points; ensuring their vigilance during non-peak hours, which is an accident prone period; analysing the trends of road accidents, the radar checking etc.

2. Maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified at different places keeping in view the volume of traffic. Road Safety Education is imparted to the school going children and other road users by way of lectures and screening of films.

3. In order to bring road sense in drivers, spot prosecutions are being made and cash security is charged from the violators. This deterrent action has a direct bearing on accidents caused by rashness and negligence.

4. In order to keep the roads clear and make more space available for the movement of smooth traffic, special attention is being given to remove the encroachments from road sides and footpaths.

#### कोटा-चित्तौड़ गढ़ रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

4245. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ रेल लाइन का कितनी बार सर्वेक्षण किया गया और इनकी रिपोर्ट कब प्रस्तुत की गई और रेल लाइन का उपयोगिता और आर्थिक महत्वता के बारे में इन रिपोर्टों में व्यक्त विचार क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वर्तमान कोटा-बूंदी-चित्तौड़-नीमच रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कब शुरू किया गया और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और यह सर्वेक्षण कब पूरा हुआ और क्या सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) प्रारम्भिक

ईजीनियरी-एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण 1955-57 में किये गये थे। 1966 में नये यातायात सर्वेक्षण भी किये गये थे। सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला था कि यह परियोजना अर्थक्षम नहीं होगी। 1980 में पुनर्मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण करने के पश्चात्, इस लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण 1980-81 में हाथ में लिया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) कोटा-बूंदी-चित्तौड़गढ़ मार्ग पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। बहरहाल, चित्तौड़गढ़ और नीमच के बीच मीटर आमान की लाइन है। बूंदी और चित्तौड़गढ़ के रास्ते कोटा से नीमच तक प्रस्तावित बड़ी लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण 1980-81 में शुरू किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण पर लगभग 29 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है। अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्र कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। बहरहाल, सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**सालमारी स्टेशन से कलकत्ता तक जूट का बुकिंग पर प्रतिबंध**

4246. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में सालमारी स्टेशन से कलकत्ता तक बाया फरक्का, जूट की बुकिंग पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में वहां के नागरिकों का कोई अश्वेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) से (ङ) सालमारी मीटर लाइन स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार मंडल के बारसोई बड़ी लाइन स्टेशन से केवल 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है और युक्तिकरण योजना के अनुसार यदि बड़ी लाइन का स्टेशन मीटर लाइन के स्टेशन से 25 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है तो एक मीटर लाइन स्टेशन को यानान्तरण स्थल के रास्ते यातायात का लदान करने की अनुमति नहीं है। बहरहाल 17-10-81 से 3-11-82 तक की अवधि में सालमारी स्टेशन को, प्रतिबन्ध होने के बावजूद भी, एक विशेष मामले के रूप में यानान्तरण स्थल के रास्ते माल बुक करने की अनुमति दी गयी थी। 3-11-82 को यह सुविधा वापस ले ली गयी और संशोधित आदेश जारी कर दिए गए कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के मीटर लाइन स्टेशनों से हावड़ा, सियालदह और खड़गपुर मंडलों के लिए बुक किया जाने वाला सभी जूट यातायात केवल गड़हरा के रास्ते भेजा जायेगा। यह निर्णय मुख्य रूप से इस कारण लिया गया था कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के यानान्तरण स्थलों पर बड़ी लाइन के उतने ही खाली माल डिब्बों का प्रावधान करने में दिक्कत होती थी।

### Appointment of Commissioner in respect of Baghmati train accident

4247. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World's biggest train accident (Baghmati) in which the whole train fell into the river Baghmati has been enquired into as yet or not;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Railways and the State Government (Bihar) could not agree on the choice of one man commission to head it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some time limit is there within which the commission has to be appointed;

(d) whether that statutory time has passed already;

(e) whether it will not be advisable to extend the time-limit;

(f) time by which the claims of the deceased will be settled; and

(g) the relations entitled to receive compensation on behalf of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) Seven coaches of 416 Down Samastipur-Banmankhi Passenger fell into the river Baghmati on 6.6.1981. The accident was enquired into by Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety and his final report has been received.

(b) Initially, the Government of Bihar suggested the name of a senior Officer of the Indian Administrative Service. The Ministry of Railways, however, felt that in this case claims have to be settled in unusual circumstances in that a large number of dead bodies could not be identified and the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner appointed for this purpose should be

a person with a thorough judicial background. The Government of Bihar was accordingly requested to suggest a High Court Judge for appointment as Ad hoc Claims Commissioner in this case. Finally, Shri B. D. Gupta, Retired Judge of Allahabad High Court has been appointed as Ad hoc Claims Commissioner and he has assumed charge on 1.8.1982.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) Since a large number of claims pertaining to missing persons have been filed requiring extensive field enquiries and corroborative evidence etc. it is not feasible to fix a dead-line for settlement of all the claims.

(g) As per section 82C of Indian Railways Act, 1890, 'dependent', as defined under clause (d) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 of the deceased, will be entitled to receive compensation.

कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए खोले गए शिविर

तथा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता

4248. श्री नरसिंह मुकुंदाना : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ग्रह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए कितने शिविर खोले गये हैं और इन शिविरों के लिये सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) क्या वह सहायता पर्याप्त है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए कोई शिविर नहीं चलाया जाता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Restoration of property left by Indians in Uganda

4249. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uganda Government has recently passed a law aimed at returning the property seized by Idi Amin's regime from Uganda Asians including Indians;

(b) if so, what was the extent of the Indian's property seized by that regime and how much of it has since been returned; and

(c) what steps are being taken to secure quick return of such property to the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the decree of 1972 relating to declaration of assets by the departed Asians 1534 claims from Indians were lodged with the Uganda Government through the High Commission of India, Kampala. Of these; 1038 claims were substantiated and considered for compensation. The Government of Uganda has since settled 628 claims amounting to Rs. 144,88,792.60.

(c) Under the Expropriated Property Act 1982, which became operational w.e.f. 21.2.83, the Government of Uganda has invited claims for compensation to be lodged with the Government of Uganda or through the Uganda High Commissions in New Delhi or London or Ottawa within 90 days from 21-2-1983.

### Purchase of drugs and medicines for CGHS dispensaries from sub-standard companies

4250. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any review/enquiry of procedure and mechanism for the purchase of drugs and medicines for the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries so as to ensure to eliminate the purchase and supply of sub-standard drugs;

(b) if so, the findings of the review/enquiry alongwith the date on which it was undertaken as also the follow up action taken on the findings of the review; and

(c) if not, whether such review/enquiry would be undertaken immediately in view of the numerous complaints of the purchase of a large number of drugs from sub-standard companies by the Central Drugs Purchase Store?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI):

(a) to (c) CGHS procures medicines through DGS&D, MSD and directly. Primarily, the responsibility of quality control rests with the concerned State Drug Controller and is ensured at the point of production under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. However, as a measure of safety CGHS carries out selective tests of medicines through approved laboratories/Test Houses. In addition, it has been decided to place indents through DGS&D on the registered firm only.

### Conversion of HAPA to Okha Railway line

4251. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a provision of Rs. 4 crores was made in the 1982-83 Railway Budget for the second phase conversion from Hapa to Okha against a minimum of Rs. 24 crores needed to complete the project;

(b) if so, how much amount was spent till 31 December, 1982 on the second phase of conversion, and the reasons for slowing down the expenditure;

(c) how much provision is made for the second phase of conversion during the Railway Budget for 1983-84; and

(d) whether this amount is adequate to complete the second phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) No. The outlay for 82-83 was Rs. 8.85 crores, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 11.35 crores.

(b) The approximate expenditure during 1982-83, upto December '82 was Rs. 8 crores.

(c) The outlay for 83-84 is Rs. 15.80 crores.

(d) No.

उत्तर रेलवे के चिकित्सा विभाग में  
“पिजन बोर्ड सिस्टम” का प्रस्ताव

4252. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के चिकित्सा विभाग में औषधियों/मेडज

का लेखा-जोखा रखने की विधि त्रुटियुक्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वास्थ्य योजना द्वारा निर्धारित सिस्टम की तरह पिजन बोर्ड सिस्टम लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर रेलवे ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित पिजन बोर्ड सिस्टम के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसे अब तक लागू किया जा चुका है और यदि नहीं, तो उसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । दवाइयों का लेखा जोखा रखने के लिए स्टॉक रजिस्टर कार्ड की वर्तमान प्रणाली संतोषप्रद रूप से कार्य कर रही है ।

### प्राचीन अवशेषों की सुरक्षा

4253. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नालन्दा, राजगृह और कुर्कीद्वार में प्राचीन अवशेषों की सुरक्षा के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) इस समय वहां किए जा रहे सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज-कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) नालन्दा और



राजगृह में प्राचीन अवशेषों का रख-रखाव और परिरक्षण उनके संरक्षण की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप किया जाता है। संरचनात्मक मरम्मत कार्यों में ईंटों की अस्त-व्यस्त चिनाई की पुनः स्थापना के कार्य को शामिल करते हुए जलरोधन, टेक, पुश्ता लगाने तथा फर्श आदि करने के कार्य पूरे किये जा चुके हैं।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की सुरक्षा के अंतर्गत कुर्कीद्वार में कोई प्राचीन संस्मारक नहीं है।

(ख) इस समय राजगृह, नालन्दा और कुर्कीद्वार में सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसंधान परियोजना का कोई कार्य जारी नहीं है।

#### Trains cancelled since January 1980

4254. SHRI AMAR RÖYPRADHAN:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of passenger trains and goods trains which were cancelled since January, 1980 till to date, Zone-wise and railway-wise;

(b) specific reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter so as to ensure the minimum cancellation of the trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):  
(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) and (b). In order to avoid cancellation of trains on account of coal shortage, the Railways have been asked to build up adequate coal stocks. In case of other reasons for cancellations like breaches, accidents, agitations etc. efforts will be made to keep down the cancellation to the minimum.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Allocation for Railway in Sixth Plan

4255. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has looked into the demands of the railways for the remaining two years of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the allocation made for the purpose and how far it will go in meeting their requirements; and

(c) the plans drawn out by the railways to play crucial role in the economic development of the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF).

(a) The Railways had asked for Rs. 11817 crores for Vith Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission allocated Rs. 5100 crores only. Out of this, during the first three years, the plan expenditure is expected to reach around Rs. 3514 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 1586 crores only. During the mid-term review the Rlys. have, therefore, approached the Planning Commission for an additional allocation of Rs. 1920 crores during the plan period.

(b) The allocation made by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 1342 crores only. This is against requirement of Rs. 1873 crores projected by the Railways. The reduced allocation will re-

sult in curtailment of rolling stock acquisition and other urgent railway requirements.

(c) Railways intended to provide during the Sixth Five Year Plan construction of about 900 kms of new lines, electrification of 2800 RKMs. conversion of 1475 kms from MG to BG and acquisition of 80,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers and 780 locomotives. Investments are intended to improve maintenance and modernisation of assets to enable the Railways to carry existing and projected additional traffic efficiently.

### Districts in States without Railway

4256. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise districts in the country which are still deprived of railway service;

(b) whether it is a fact that bus transport is more costly than the rail transport; and

(c) the schemes proposed to be formulated by Government to provide railway service in the said areas indicating the names of the areas where railway is proposed to be constructed and the measures being taken by Government to compensate these areas for the higher cost of other means of transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). A statement is attached.

### Statement

(a) The State-wise districts not connected by Rail are as under:

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

Chamba, Lahul: Spiti, kulu, Kinnaur, Mandi, Mahasu, Bilaspur, Sirmur and Una.

(Railway line is under construction to connect Una).

#### JAMMU & KASHMIR

Anantnag, Riasi, Mirpur, Punch, Baramula, Ladakh Gilgitwazarat, Gilas, Tribble Territory, Gilgit, Srinagar, Rajouri, Doda and Udhampur. (Railway line is under construction to connect Udhampur)

#### KARNATAKA

North Kanara, Coorg (2 districts)

#### KERALA

Alleppey (Railway line is under construction)

#### MADHYA PRADESH

Dhar, Chattarpur, Panna and Sidhi (4 districts)

#### MAHARASHTRA

Ratnagiri and Bhir (2 districts)

#### MANIPUR

Sadar Hill, Manipur Central Manipur West, Manipur East, and Manipur South (5 districts)

#### MEGHALAYA

Garro Hills and Shillong (2 districts)

(b) Not necessarily.

(c) No Scheme for Railway lines are prepared on such considerations.

#### NAGALAND

Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuenzang (3 districts)

#### ORISSA

Budh Khondmals (1 district)

#### RAJASTHAN

Banswara (1 district)

#### TRIPURA

North Tripura, West Tripura and South Tripura (3 districts)

#### UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Kashi, Ghamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal (6 districts)

#### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Kameng, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit (4 districts)

#### MIZORAM

Aijal (1 district)

#### PONDICHERY

Yanam (1 district)

#### SIKKIM

East Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim and West Sikkim (4 districts)

### केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलना

4257. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :  
क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड हैं ;

(ख) विद्यमान केन्द्रीय स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कभी पूर्वी चम्पारन जिला मोतीहारी में एक केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन): (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का मुख्य अभिप्राय: केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। ये विद्यालय उन स्थानों पर खोले जाते हैं, जहाँ

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी, जिसमें रक्षा तथा अर्ध-सैनिक कार्मिक संकेन्द्रित हैं अथवा जहाँ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम अथवा उच्च शिक्षण की संस्थाएँ स्थित हैं। स्कूलों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से उन स्थानों पर खोला जाता है जहाँ इनकी मांग होती है और जहाँ प्रायोजित प्राधिका-रियों द्वारा भूमि आदि के रूप में अपेक्षित सुविधाएँ कराई जाती हैं ?

(ख) इस समय 405 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं। इनमें से तीन भारत से बाहर चिमाकोटी (भूटान) काठमांडू (नेपाल) तथा काबुल (अफगानिस्तान) में खोले गए हैं। शेष 402 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय समस्त भारत में खोले गए हैं इनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसार उपयुक्त प्रायोजित प्राधिका-रियों से नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। पूर्व चम्पारन जिले में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

### विवरण

### केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या

1	2	3
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	.	18
2. असम	.	22
3. बिहार	.	30
4. गुजरात	.	19

1	2	3
5.	हरियाणा	12
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6
7.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	13
8.	कर्नाटक	15
9.	केरल	9
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	34
11.	महाराष्ट्र	31
12.	मणिपुर	3
13.	मेघालय	3
14.	नागालैंड	1
15.	उड़ीसा	13
16.	पंजाब	17
17.	राजस्थान	23
18.	सिक्किम	1
19.	तमिलनाडु	20
20.	त्रिपुरा	1
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	58
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25
23.	अं० तथा नि० द्वीप समूह	1
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2
25.	चंडीगढ़	3
26.	दिल्ली	19
27.	गोला दमन व दीव	2
28.	पांडिचेरी	1
भारत से बाहर		
29.	भूटान (चिमाकोटी)	1
30.	(नेपाल काठमांडू)	1
31.	अफगानिस्तान (काबुल)	1

कुल

## ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और बसें चलाने हेतु योजना

4258. श्री राजन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और बसें चलाने हेतु क्या योजना बनाई गयी है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यातायात की आवश्यकताओं और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अतिरिक्त बसें उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवाओं में वृद्धि की जाती है जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं ?

## Ship Building Orders in Hand at Cochin Shipyard

4259. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many orders are in hand at present for building ships at the Cochin Shipyard; and

(b) the time by which these orders are likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Shipyard has at present orders for building 5 ships of 75000 DWT, each.

(b) These ships are contracted to be delivered by December 1985.

## Oil Jetty at Haldia Port

4260. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of constructing another Oil Jetty at Haldia Port during Sixth Plan period;

(b) details of the scheme; and

(c) when the construction work will start and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The detailed Project Report for construction of another Oil Jetty at Haldia port, which has been under preparation by the Consultants, is expected in the near future. This Report when received, would be processed for investment decision.

## Setting up of Sidha University

4261. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state what action Government propose to take to start a separate Sidha Medicine University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): There is no proposal to start any university for any Indian System of Medicine, by the Central Government. There is only one University of Ayurveda at Jamnagar in Gujarat State which is established by State Government of Gujarat.



### Monitoring Employment Vocationally Trained Students

4262. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-  
NUPATI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of vocational training in educational institutions in various States;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the progress, and if not, what measures are proposed to make Vocational Training scheme a success;

(c) whether there is any agency to monitor the employment of vocationally trained students and if not, whether Government propose to constitute such agencies in order to make the vocational training scheme a success;

(d) is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the number of vocational training institutes in the country; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Labour conducts vocational training programmes. So far as vocational education is concerned, vocational courses have been introduced by 10 States/UTs. at the higher secondary stage under the 10+2 system of education. Other States/UTs., while in agreement with the philosophy of vocationalisation, have not been able to adopt it in practice so far, for financial, administrative and other reasons. The Education Secretaries Conference, held in January, 1983, urged upon the States/UTs. which have not introduced vocationalisation, to take immediate steps to make secondary education more employment oriented. A proposal is

under consideration to extend the apprenticeship facilities available under the Apprentices Act, 1961 to vocational students.

(c) Through an annual statistical return, the DGE&T, in the Ministry of Labour, monitors the placements made through Employment Exchanges of the ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes (under the Craftsmen Training Scheme) who are registered with Employment Exchanges seeking jobs.

(d) and (e). Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, of the Ministry of Labour, the Central Government is responsible for prescribing the Standards, Syllabi and norms for accommodation and co-ordination of all training programmes in the country including trade testing and certification. The day to day administration of the ITIs, including opening of new ITIs, rests with the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

### Alleged Malpractices in Asiatic Society Calcutta

4263. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor, Viswa Bharati University, was set up to go into the affairs of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta;

(b) whether the committee has found evidence of certain malpractices in the Society's Administration, and has made recommendations; and

(c) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the committee, and proposed action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Teaching Jobs Reserved for Handicapped in Delhi University

4264. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Ministry and University Grants Commission have given a direction to Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University that 8 per cent of the total teaching jobs are to be reserved for handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) number of handicapped persons given jobs in 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Government and the University Grants Commission have suggested to the Central Universities that they should give all the considerations which are due to the physically handicapped persons at the time of recruitment to the teaching and other posts in the Universities/Colleges. The University of Delhi had resolved to reserve one per cent of the positions each for the Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped in group 'C' and 'D' posts in the University and its Colleges receiving maintenance grant from the University Grants Commission subject to their suitability for specific jobs.

(c) One blind person was appointed on the non-teaching staff of the University in 1982.

### शिक्षा स्तर में गिरावट

4265. श्री डूंगर सिंह :

श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया:

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रमों और शिक्षण विधियों में निरंतर सुधार करने के बावजूद छात्रों के शिक्षा स्तर में गिरावट आने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) शिक्षा स्तर में इस गिरावट के कारणों का अध्ययन करने और शिक्षण के तरीकों में दोष दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्री मंत्री शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). भारत में शैक्षणिक पद्धति के व्यापक आयामों और जटिलताओं को देखते हुए इस आशय का एक सामान्य अनुमान लगाना कठिन होगा कि शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है। भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिक्षा की कोटि में सुधार करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में प्रयोगात्मक तथा नयी परियोजनाओं को अपनाना पाठ्यचर्या विकास का विकेन्द्रीकरण पाठ्यक्रमों का पुनर्गठन तथा अद्यतन बनाना परीक्षा सुधार तथा संकाय विकास और अन्य कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इन सब कार्यक्रमों का अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान पद्धति के स्तर पर सीधा तथा महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव है।

## डाक/एक्सप्रेस ड्राइवरों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन

4266. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माल गाड़ी के ड्राइवरों के 330-560 रुपए के वेतनमान में संशोधन करके 425-640 रुपए किया गया है और क्या सवारी गाड़ी के ड्राइवरों के 425-640 रुपये के वेतनमान को संशोधन करके 1 जून 1981 से 550-700 रु० किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाक/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के वेतनमानों को संशोधन नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके वेतनमान में संशोधन कब किया जाएगा ?

रेलमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग). श्रम संगठनों के परामर्श से 1-6-1981 से रेलों पर रनिंग कर्मचारियों की संवर्ग पुनसंरचना के परिणामस्वरूप 550-750 रु० के वेतनमान वाले विशेष ग्रेड 'ए' के सवारी गाड़ी चालक, सुपरफास्ट, मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को चलाना जारी रखेंगे, जबकि 425-640 रु० के वेतनमान वाले ग्रेड 'बी' के सवारी गाड़ी चालकों को 550-700 रु० के वेतनमान में ग्रेड 'ए' के गाड़ी चालकों के रूप में पदनामित कर दिया गया है तथा वे सभी अन्य सवारी गाड़ियां चलायेंगे । पूर्ववर्ती माल गाड़ी चालक ग्रेड 'सी' को अब दो कोटियों अर्थात् 425-640 रु० के वेतनमान में माल गाड़ी ड्राइवर ग्रेड 'बी' तथा 330-

560 रु० के वेतनमान में माल गाड़ी ड्राइवर ग्रेड 'सी' में 40:60 के अनुपात में विभाजित कर दिया गया है । इस समय इस कोटि के वर्तमान वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

## Effective Traffic Control in Delhi

4267. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of co-ordinated planning between various local bodies has resulted in a rule of thumb policy in traffic movement in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the planning and measures for an effective traffic control in Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of reports, seminar papers and proposals by the Central Road Research Institute are gathering dust in the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) With a view to ensure co-ordinated efforts Delhi Administration has constituted Traffic and Transportation coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Delhi Administration. The Committee consists of representatives of MCD, NDMC, DDA, DTC, DESU, TCPO, Traffic Police, Directorate of Transport. It periodically reviews the position of various aspects of the matter including effectiveness of traffic control and wherever necessary the concerned agencies take suitable action.

(c) and (d). It is intimated by CRRRI that their reports of the studies as well as recommendations and specifications are publicised through Indian

Road Congress and the reports are sent to the Sponsoring Agencies. CRRI has not made any written reference to the Central Government, for implementations of their suggestions for traffic control measures.

### Implementations of Child Welfare Projects in Orissa

4268. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked for the implementation of child welfare projects in Orissa State;

(b) the name of the districts which have been covered under the child welfare projects in Orissa; and

(c) what other places of Orissa are proposed to be covered under these schemes in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) An amount of Rs. 77,14,025, including a savings of Rs. 8,57,750 from the previous year's grant, has been made available to Government of Orissa during 1982-83 for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

(b) Sanction have been issued for implementation of the scheme in the following project areas in Orissa:—

#### LOCATION OF PROJECT

S. No.	BLOCK	DISTRICT
1	Subdega	Sundergarh
2	Khalikote	Ganjam
3	Kankadahad	Dhenkanal
4	Nilgiri	Balasore
5	Pottangi	Koraput
6	Daringoadi	Phulbani
7	Brahmagiri	Puri
8	Banjigarh	Kalahandi
9	Khaperakhole	Bolengir
10	Joshiapur	Mayurbhanj
11	Athagarh	Cuttack
12	Padamapur	Sambalpur
13	Athmallick	Dhenkanal
14	Umerkete	Koraput
15	Banspal	Keonjhar
16	Samkhunta	Mayurbhanj
17	Bhubaneswar	Puri
18	wolanmunda	Kalahandi

S. No.	BLOCK	DISTRICT
19.	Kukudkhandi . . . . .	Ganjam
20.	Pallanahara . . . . .	Dhankanal
21.	Solepur . . . . .	Cuttack
22.	Paikemal . . . . .	Sambalpur
23.	Mallangiri . . . . .	Koraput
24.	Hurichandanpur . . . . .	Keonjhar
25.	Morada . . . . .	Mayurbhanj
26.	Nuagaon . . . . .	Phulbani
27.	Lahunipara . . . . .	Sundergarh

(c) It is proposed to implement the scheme in the following 16 additional blocks/areas in 1983-84 and 1984-85:—

#### LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

S. No.	BLOCK	DISTRICT
1.	Birmaharajpur . . . . .	Bolangir
2.	Kavisuryanagar . . . . .	Ganjam
3.	Gummi . . . . .	Ganjam
4.	Bugudi . . . . .	Ganjam
5.	Rajnagar . . . . .	Cuttack
6.	Raikenika . . . . .	Cuttack
7.	Ballikudi . . . . .	Cuttack
8.	Bingharpur . . . . .	Cuttack
9.	Patnagarh . . . . .	Bolangir
10.	Sinapalli . . . . .	Kalahandi
11.	Koksara . . . . .	Kalahandi
12.	Boden . . . . .	Kalahandi
13.	Phirangia . . . . .	Phulbani
14.	Disipalla . . . . .	Puri
15.	Naktideul . . . . .	Sambalpur
16.	Suknida . . . . .	Cuttack.



### Visit of Mauritius Prime Minister

4269. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister of Mauritius visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held with the visiting Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the visit the Prime Minister of Mauritius H.E. Mr. Anerood Juganauth held discussions with the Indian leaders on bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues. A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT- 6213/83).

### Enactment of Children Act in States

4271. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the State Governments have so far enacted Children Acts and whether Government have made any assessment to know how far the Children Acts have been actually implemented by the State Governments in providing the infrastructure to deal with juvenile offences;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) All States except Nagaland have enacted Children Acts. The Government of India has been periodically making a broad assessment of the implementation of the Acts by the State Governments.

(b) The States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab are reported to have created necessary infrastructure of juvenile courts, Children Welfare Boards and institutional services for all the districts in their jurisdiction. Other States have either not extended the Children Acts to cover all districts or are yet to create sufficient infrastructure.

(c) As the implementation of the Children Acts is the responsibility of the State Governments, they are being pursued to ensure effective implementation of the Acts and to provide adequate infrastructure.

### Joint Ventures with U.A.E.

4272. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.A.E. businessmen are interested in setting up joint ventures in India with Arab investment and Indian technology in respect of food processing units, meat processing units, poultry farming etc.;

(b) whether they wanted Indian collaboration for setting up steel and aluminium industries in U.A.E.; and

(c) if so, the progress made in these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. General discussions were held with UAE businessmen when a delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited the UAE in December, 1982, in respect of Indo-UAE collaboration in setting up units for food processing, poultry farming etc. Detailed discussions will be undertaken in due course.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A delegation from MECON, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Steel and Mines, had visited the UAE in November-December, 1982, to prepare a feasibility report for setting up a sponge iron plant.

As for aluminium, our own capacity for aluminium production will shortly be greatly enhanced, in view of this, this proposal requires a more detailed study, before a final decision can be arrived at.

**Issue of "No Objection Certificate" to Candidates appearing in Examination at Lahore or Karachi**

4273. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that E.C.F.M.G., Philadelphia conducts examination for foreign medical graduates and that there is no centre of examination in India and the nearest centre is at Lahore and Karachi in Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that for going to appear in the test in Lahore or Karachi, a 'No Objection Certificate' is required;

(c) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of External Affairs not to grant 'No Objection Certificates' for this purpose;

(d) whether it is also a fact that for going to other countries like Philippines etc. for taking the test the candidates do not require any 'No Objection Certificate' and they get the visa; and

(e) whether the candidates wishing to go to Pakistan for taking the test of E.C.F.M.G. would be allowed to go there and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) Under the existing Indo-Pak, Visa Agreement, there is no provision for grant of visas to Indian nationals for visiting Pakistan for appearing in any examination. As such, the Embassy of Pakistan insists upon the production of a 'No Objection Certificate' from the Government of India, by the intending applicants while applying for visa for visiting Pakistan for the purpose. The Ministry of External Affairs has been advised that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not in favour of issuing 'No Objection Certificate' for the purpose. As regards the Indian candidates going to Philippines to take up this examination, it has been reported by the Indian Embassy, Manila that the Indian candidates intending to appear in this examination held at Manila Centre go to Philippines on tourist visas, which are also made available, on landing, to foreigners going to that country, for purposes of tourism, for a period of 21 days. Hence, the question of the Government of Philippines requiring 'No Objection Certificate' from such candidates, does not arise. In view of the Government policy to

discourage Indian doctors seeking employment in developed countries, thereby causing 'brain drain' of medical professionals from this country, it is not proposed to relax the existing procedure in respect of candidates desirous of taking up the E.C.F.M.G. Examination at Centres in Pakistan.

दिल्ली से भिवानी, लोहार, झुनझुनू, सीकर, नागपुर और जोधपुर के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण

4274. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से भिवानी लोहार झुनझुनू सीकर, नागपुर और जोधपुर के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग जो देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण है, का निर्माण चालू योजना के दौरान शुरू किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब से शुरू किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिया उर्रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली रोहतक पहले से ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 10 का एक भाग है। शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय रोहतक-भिवानी-लोहार-झुनझुनू-सीकर, नागौर-जोधपुर रूट के साथ रोहतक-जोधपुर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने से है। अभी किसी भी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए धन उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह बात इस सड़क पर भी लागू होती है।

## Misuse of Diplomatic bag

4275. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has drawn the attention of the Legal Committee of the United Nations to 'abuses' to which the privileges and exclusive treatment of the diplomatic bag have been or may be put;

(b) if so, the reaction of the International body thereto and what steps it has or propose to take to define the term "diplomatic bag" and prevent its misuse; and

(c) the number of cases of misuse of the bag which came to the adverse notice of the Government of India during the year 1982-83, the countries involved and the remedial measures taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):  
(a) Yes Sir.

The International Law Commission of the United Nations has been preparing draft Articles on the topic of "Status of the Diplomatic Courier and the Diplomatic Bag not accompanied by Diplomatic Courier". In his statement of 16 November 1982 in the Sixth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on this subject contained in the Report of the International Law Commission for 1982, the representative of India, while recognising that the protection of the Courier, the facilitation of his work relating to the custody and delivery of the diplomatic bag, and the inviolability of the diplomatic bag constitute the basic elements for ensuring the freedom and confidentiality of diplomatic and official communications, suggested that the term "diplomatic bag" should be defined to ensure that it contains only official communications and not articles

which have no bearing on such communications. In order to avoid the misuse or abuse of the diplomatic bag, perhaps the receiving State should have the right to prescribe the maximum size of a diplomatic bag and apply it in a non-discriminatory manner.

(b) The International Law Commission has not yet completed its study of the subject. It is, therefore, premature to specify the reactions of the Commission or other States of this Suggestion.

(c) No cases of misuse of the diplomatic bag have come to the adverse notice of the Government of India during the year 1982-83.

#### **General Hospital for trans Yamuna Colonies**

4276. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would construct a General Hospital with modern facilities in trans Yamuna area; where so many resettlement colonies and DDA flats are located;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) A 500 bedded hospital at Shahdra is under construction and is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. In addition the Sixth Plan provides for a 100 bedded hospital which is proposed to be set up at Khicharipur resettlement colony.

#### **Retiring room facilities in Sunderbans Area**

4277. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Retiring Room facility available at Canning Station in the Sunderbans Area (Sealdah-South Division) of the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether in the absence of any such Retiring Room facility, tourists to Sunderbans area are put to considerable inconvenience and this create hurdle in the tourists visiting this area;

(c) if so, whether desirability of providing one or two Retiring Rooms during the next financial year at Canning Station will be considered; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) No demands for provision of Retiring Rooms or grievances from the travelling public due to non-availability of a Retiring Room at this station have been brought to the notice of the Railways.

(c) and (d) Amenities to passengers at Railway stations including Retiring Rooms are provided on the recommendations of the passengers Amenities Committee, subject to the availability of resources.

#### **National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun**

4278. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for the visually handicapped, Dehradun, the only institute for training the blind persons in the country has been made an autonomous body;

(b) whether the trainees have alleged that the institute has been made autonomous to satisfy the vested interests and have resisted the Government's decision to make the institute an autonomous body;

(c) the reasons for making this institute an autonomous body; and

(d) safeguard provided for avoiding misappropriation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (d) The National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, was converted into a registered society in October 1982. This step was taken to promote faster growth of the Institute providing for greater freedom of action in construction of building, recruitment of staff etc. The Governing Council of the Institute is headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare and includes representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and the representatives of Government of Uttar Pradesh. There is also provision to include experts, Social Workers and representatives of leading voluntary organisations in the Governing Council. The Institute has adopted the same financial rules and regulations as applicable to Government funds. The Institute's accounts are also subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and the internal audits of the Ministry. There is no cause for any apprehension relating to misappropriation of funds. The allegations of the trainees in this regard are baseless.

दिल्ली में हुई "असली नकली" नामक प्रदर्शन:

4279. श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हाल ही में "असली नकली" नामक एक प्रदर्शनी आयोजित हुई थी जिसमें असली तथा नकली औषधों से प्रसाधन सामग्री तथा अन्य अनेक वस्तुओं के नमूने प्रदर्शित किये गये थे; और

(ख) बाजार में बड़े पैमाने पर बिक रही नकली/मिलावटी वस्तुओं को रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) देश में नकली औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्रम को रोकने के लिए हाल ही में जो कदम उठाए गए हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. नकली औषधियों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए और उपयुक्त उपायों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1982 में औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम को संशोधित किया गया ।

2. सरकार ने घटिया और नकली औषधियों के निर्माण बिक्री और वितरण की समस्या को हल करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक टास्क फोर्स गठित किया था और उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू किया जा रहा है ।

3. राज्य सरकारों को नकली औषधियों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए



आसुचना-एवं-विधि-तंत्र स्थापित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

4. केन्द्रीय औषध मानक नियंत्रण संगठन देश में नकली औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्री की रिपोर्टों पर नजर रखता है। जब भी आवश्यक होता है राज्य सरकारों को सावधान कर दिया जाता है और ऐसी रिपोर्टों की जांच में उनकी सहायता की जाती है।

5. राज्य औषध नियंत्रण संगठन नकली औषधियों के निर्माताओं और विक्रेताओं के खिलाफ अभियोग चला रहे हैं जब भी नकली औषधियों के निर्माताओं और विक्रेताओं का पता लगता है तो केन्द्रीय औषध मानक नियंत्रण संगठन के जोनल कार्यालय भी उनके विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाते हैं।

**पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में एक जनस्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के अधीन जनसंख्या**

4280. श्री दुःसंग बल तुस्तानपुरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक विकास खण्ड में विद्यमान एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र अपने समूचे क्षेत्र की जरूरतें पूरी नहीं कर पाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की सेवायें बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :** (क) और (ख) ग्रामीण लोगों को बेहतर सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए अब यह निर्णय लिया गया है

कि प्रत्येक 30000 ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए चरणबद्ध रूप से एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोला जाये जब कि इस समय 80,000 से 1,00,000 की आबादी के लिए एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है। इस मानदण्ड को पहाड़ी तथा जनजातीय इलाकों की 20,000 ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए और शिथिल कर दिया गया है।

**ढुलाई के दौरान रास्ते में माल के खो जाने अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने पर दावे**

4281. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे की ढुलाई के दौरान रास्ते में माल के खो जाने अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने पर दावों का भुगतान करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निपटाए गए दावों में वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा ;

(ग) क्या यह राशि प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां। फिर भी हानि क्षति/नష్त से उद्भूत क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के भुगतान की रेलों की दायिता का निर्धारण भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हानि क्षति आदि के कारण भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की कुल राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	भुगतान की गयी राशि (लाख रुपये में)
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1979-80	1149.90
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1980-81	1404.06
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1981-82	1989.65
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(ग) और (घ) भुगतान की गयी क्षति-पूर्ति की राशि में कुछ वृद्धि हुई जो मुख्यतः वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि और अधिक दावों के निपटान विशेषकर अधिक मूल्य के दावों के भुगतान के कारण हुई।

**इज्जतनगर रेलवे स्टोर के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति**

4282. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जतनगर रेलवे स्टोर में ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनका सेवाकाल 20 वर्ष से अधिक हो गया है और अन्य कर्मचारियों से वरिष्ठ होने के बावजूद उनकी पदोन्नति नहीं की गयी है जबकि उनसे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नतियां दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने प्रभावित कर्मचारी हैं और कितने कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति हुई है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० चाकर शरीफ) : (क) और

(ख) जी हां, वर्ग 'घ' से वर्ग 'ग' में पदोन्नति के लिए एक चयन किया गया था जिसमें चार व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नत किया गया क्योंकि उन्हें लिखित और मौखिक परीक्षा में उपयुक्त पाया गया। वे दो व्यक्तियों से कनिष्ठ थे जिन्हें पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा सका।

### Difficulties faced by Indian Immigrants in West Germany

4283. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increased difficulties faced by Indian immigrants in West Germany; and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) No Sir, or not atleast more than what immigrants of other nationalities are facing on account of the FRG's domestic socio-economic constraints.

(b) Does not arise for the present.

### Sea Law Treaty

4284. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient provisions of the Sea Law Treaty signed by different nations at Montego Bay (Jamaica) recently;

(b) whether India is also a signatory to the above treaty; and

(c) how are the maritime rights of India defined under the above treaty?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):**

(a) The U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea which has been signed by 120 States, and the Council for Namibia and the Cook Islands, establishes a 12-mile territorial sea, another 12-mile contiguous zone and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Convention also provides that the continental shelf of a coastal State extends to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 nautical miles, where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend upto that distance. Where the continental margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles, the continental shelf may, depending upon the bathymetric and geomorphological features of the seabed, extend upto 350 nautical miles and in some cases beyond. The Convention makes detailed provisions with respect to the uses of the sea, including navigation, shipping, passage through straits, fisheries, non-living resources and the exploration of the international seabed area and its resources, which have been declared as the common heritage of mankind.

(b) Yes, Sir, India signed the Convention on 10th December 1982 at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

(c) The maritime rights and interests of India have been adequately safeguarded in the Convention and the related Resolutions. India will be entitled to a 12-mile territorial sea, another 12-mile contiguous zone and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Its continental shelf will extend beyond 200 nautical miles both in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal. In the Bay of Bengal it will extend to 350 nautical miles measured both from the Indian mainland and from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and in the Southern part of the Bay of Bengal, it may extend upto 1 kilometer thickness of sediments on the seabed.

India has also been named a "pioneer investor" in deep seabed mining in the Resolution on Pioneer Activities adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30th April, 1982.

**Unauthorised occupation of Railway Land in Kodalkati Mouja under Sealdan Division**

4285. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundred of acres of Railway land in the Kodalkati Mouja at Lalgola under Sealdah Division in the Eastern Railways has been under the provision of some unauthorised occupants for long years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hand over the ownership of said land to the State Government of West Bengal for distribution among the landless cultivators;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) to (c). 56.01 acres, partly under encroachment, of railway land at Mouja Kodalkati under Police Station Lalgola, District Murshidabad, was declared surplus to Railway's requirements. The Railway, as a result sent a proposal to the State Government for its relinquishment. The latter have not taken any decision so far in the matter. The Railway are, however, pursuing the question of its disposal with the Collector, Murshidabad.

(d) Does not arise.

### Vaccine for Heart Patients

4286. **SHR H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether British heart specialists and researchers led by scientists of Indian Origin have discovered a blood component in heart disease patients that could develop a vaccine against disease;

(b) if so, by what time the vaccine would be available in the country; and

(c) how far it would be success for the heart disease?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI):** (a) to (c). There was a news item which appeared in a section of the Press to this effect. As there is no authentic information available with the Government it is not possible to specifically comment upon his matter.

### Radio Communication between running Trains and Control Room

4287. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the railways to introduce radio communication between running trains and the control room;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) to what extent it would be helpful in improving the efficiency, punctuality and checking of crimes and avoiding accidents on running trains?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) Yes.

Investigation for provision of mobile train radio communication on the trunk routes on which super fast/longer passenger trains and/or heavier goods trains are proposed to be run is being undertaken.

(b) Surveys for train radio communication on Delhi Balharshah-Madras and Bombay-Nagpur sections are in progress.

(c) Details will be available once the surveys are completed.

(d) At the present trains can communicate with the controller only through station or through emergency control telephone when stalled/stopped between stations. The radio communication facility will enable communication from the moving train from anywhere on the track and as such is likely to greatly assist in quick exchange of information during normal operation or in case of emergency situations, thus improving efficiency of operation, punctuality and safety of movement and safety of passengers.

### Non Allocation of Additional Funds for Railways

4288. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some doubts expressed by the Planning Commission on the allocation of additional funds for the Railways;

(b) whether the non-allocation of additional funds would mean further cuts in plan outlay, work on electrification and extension of new lines and other such work; and

(c) how the Government are going to go ahead with the modernisation and computerisation and other activities if these funds are not allocated?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) The Railways were allocated Rs. 5100 crores for Sixth Five Year Plan, against a projection of Rs. 11817 crores. Out of this, the allocation and spent expenditure upto end of 1982-83 is Rs. 1514 crores. The Railways had asked for an additional outlay of Rs. 1920 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan in their mid-term review from the Planning Commission whose sanction is still awaited.

(b) Yes.

(c) Within the overall funds constraints, the Railways are according priority to modernisation of maintenance practices including computerisation to the extent possible. The progress of other activities will be hampered.

**Formation of Unicef Type Organisation for Welfare of the Aged by U.N.O.**

4289. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Organisation proposed to form a UNICEF type of organisation for the welfare of the aged,

(b) if so, the nature and details of assistance sought for from India for this purpose; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Expenditure involved on Officials' Visit to Foreign Countries**

4290. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of foreign visits undertaken by the officers of Ministry of External Affairs during 1982 details of those officers and expenditure incurred; and

(b) purpose of the visits?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from our Embassies concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it becomes available.

**Superfast Train between New Delhi Visaakhapatnam**

4291. **SHRI K. A. SWAMI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Super-fast train from New Delhi to Visakhapatnam in view of the Steel Plant and accelerated traffic demand; and

(b) whether the Godavari Express between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad will be double with 33 bogies in order to meet the traffic demand?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** (a) No, not at present due to paucity of stock, line capacity constraints on section, en-route and inadequate terminal facilities at New Delhi/Visakhapatnam.

(b) No.



### Proposal to reduce Fare of Deluxe Buses

4292. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deluxe buses in Delhi are running without the adequate number of passengers;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce their fare so as to enable all passengers to make use of them and also help in removing overcrowding; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Deluxe buses have been provided in order to reduce overcrowding and to meet the demand of such commuters who are willing to pay a little more for the additional comfort. Experience has shown that there is still demand for more deluxe buses on various routes.

मारवाड़, भीनमाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शेड

4293. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर डिवीजन में 1978-79 में मारवाड़, भीनमाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शेड के निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी दी गई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह प्लेटफार्म शेड धनराशि के अभाव में बनाया नहीं जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिये अपेक्षित धनराशि प्रदान करेगी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शराफ) : (क) से (घ). मारवाड़—भीनमाल स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म पर शेड के निर्माण के लिए कोई स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की गयी है। बहरहाल, इस संबंध में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण इसे अभी रेलवे के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया जा सका है।

### Ailing Ship Building Industry

4294. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the reasons why the ship building industry in our country has been ailing in spite of the favourable circumstances such as a reasonable industrial infrastructure, low wage levels, some experience and expertise in ship building and ship repair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Some of the imported problems and inadequacies of the ship building industry in the country are as follows:—

(i) The industry is capital intensive, but due to constraint of resources the requisite capital investment in modernising, expanding and building shipyards has not been forthcoming.

(ii) The industry is cyclic with prices of ships fluctuating sharply

Currently ship building industry all over the world is under severe distress.

(iii) The industry is exposed to international competition, where technologies are Changing very fast.

(iv) There are the requirements of large inventories because of the imports flow time.

(v) inadequate development of ancillary ship building industries in the country. Supplies often get delayed, or, are not upto the requisite standards.

(vi) Restrictive labour practices, coupled with managerial shortcomings at times.

available is attached information separately for rural areas is not available.

(c) School education, including elementary education, is basically the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. However, for reducing the drop-out rate in the context of universalisation of elementary education, the suggestions made to the States, include introduction of ungraded such system and no detention policy till the children complete class VIII and mobilisation of community support to ensure regular attendance. States also operate incentive programmes for children of disadvantaged groups and other weaker sections. Efforts are also being made to offer context oriented education which is relevant to the needs, life situation, and environments of the children living in diverse areas of the country. This is expected to arouse the interest of children in education.

#### Drop-out Rate of Students in Elementary Classes

4295. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drop-out rate of students in the elementary classes, especially in the rural areas, has been increasing;

(b) if so, what were the drop-out percentage separately during the last three years; and

(c) steps being taken to prevent such drop-outs and see that the students go up to the 10th Class atleast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) A statement showing the drop-out rates for the entire country at the elementary stage during the last three years, namely, 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79 for which information is

#### Statement

Drop-out rates in the entire country at the elementary stage during the last three years, namely, 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79.

Year	Drop-out rates.
1976-77	77.1
1977-78	76.9
1978-79	76.8

बोंगाईगांव-गोरखपुर छोटी लाइन को बदलना  
तथा कटिहार-बरौनी लाइनों का बिछाया  
जाना

4296. श्रीमति कृष्णा साहू : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बोंगाईगांव से गोरखपुर तक की छोटी लाइन को 1984 तक बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का निर्णय लिया था ;

(ख) क्या कटिहार और बरौनी के बीच रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य रोक दिया गया है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप इस योजना के 1984 तक पूरा होने की संभावना नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त कार्य को रोकने जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि 1984 तक सम्पूर्ण कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ तो सरकार कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि व्यय करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौ. के. जaffer शरफ) : (क) से (ग). गोरखपुर से बरौनी और कटिहार से न्यू जलपाइगुड़ी तक, कुमेदपुर और न्यू जलपाइगुड़ी के रास्ते बड़ी लाइन पहले ही है। बरौनी से कटिहार तक मीटर लाइन का अमान-परिवर्तन एक स्वीकृत कार्य है और इसे रोका नहीं गया है। संसाधनों की तंगी के चलते, यह कार्य यथासंभव आगे बढ़ रहा है।

**Representation regarding fixation of seniority of staff in South Central Railways**

4297. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Divisional Railway Manager, South Central Railway, Hubli regarding fixation of seniority of certain members of the staff; and

(b) if so, whether they have been considered by the concerned authorities and the points of dispute if any settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAERIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

**Committee to study functioning of Engineering Department of PGI**

4298. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three member committee appointed last year to study the functioning of the engineering department of the Post-Graduate Institute for National Education and Research, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, main recommendations made, therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government; thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). One-member Committee (not a three-Member Committee) was appointed to go into the functioning of the Engineering Department of the PGI, Chandigarh and to advise regarding the nature and changes required to be brought about in the Department, with a view to improving its functioning, etc. The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

(i) CPWD Accounts Code should be followed by the PGI Engineering Department.

(ii) Architectural and structural work for major work should be done through consultancy.

(iii) Separate budget provisions should be made for maintenance works, special repair work and minor works.

(iv) A proper record of equipment received for repairs should be maintained.

(v) Engineering Department should be re-organised by reducing the existing nine Divisions to three Divisions.

(vi) The Superintending Engineer, Hospital Engineering Department, may be relieved of certain responsibilities like Estate management, etc.

Most of the recommendations have already been implemented and other are under process.

#### Average longevity of a person in India, China and Lanka

4299. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the average longevity of a person in China and Sri Lanka is 69 as compared to 52 in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the short life expectation in India is due to mal-

nutrition of substantial section of population;

(c) whether Government are aware that both in China and Sri Lanka, the Government have made subsidized food available to the entire population and eliminated mal-nutrition and hunger; and

(d) whether there is any such proposal under consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, As per 6th report on World Health situation published by the World Health Organisation in 1980, the average longevity of a person in Sri Lanka is 69 years (1975 as compared to 52 years in India). The average life expectancy in China is 69 years at birth for both sexes.

#### *Expectation of life at birth in these countries*

Country	Year	Male (in years)	Female (in years)
1. India . . . . .	1976-81	52.60	51.60
2. Sri Lanka . . . . .	1967	64.80	66.90
3. China . . . . .	1970-75	60.7	64.4

(b) to (d). Estimated life expectancy in India is to a large extent short due to high infant mortality. Overall figures on malnutrition and its impact on longevity are not available. Surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of Indian Council of Medical Research have revealed that 5 per cent of the pre-school children are suffering from severe degree of malnutrition. The Government are aware that subsidised food is available to the population of China. However, it is not certain that China has eliminated malnutrition and hunger.

The Government have no proposal to supply subsidised food to population.

#### Health survey centres attached to selected medical colleges

4300. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to establish a number of

health survey centres attached to selected medical colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to establish Health survey centres attached to the Central Medical Colleges. However, the AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, are conducting several health surveys. At the AIIMS, New Delhi, health surveys in the community are a routine part of the activities of the Centre for Community Medicine and at the PGIMER, Chandigarh, the survey includes data on nutrition, MCH, Family Planning and utilisation of health services.

#### **Representation from people of Kasinga Orissa for 2nd platform**

4301. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the people of Kasinga, Kalahandi, district Orissa for providing second platform at Kasinga Railway station in the Waltair-Raipur railway line, due to heavy traffic;

(b) is it a fact that the General Manager during his last visit to Kasinga, Titilagarh Kantabanji railway station of Orissa had also given assurance to the public; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes. At present two separate platforms al-

ready exist at Kasinga—one at low level and other at rail level. Presumably reference is to representation for raising of rail level platform. Due to paucity of funds, there is no proposal to raise the level of the rail level platform for the present.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Sex test of unborn babies**

4302. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that sex tests are conducted on unborn babies in India and if so, what action is taken by the Government in this matter, and

(b) have these doctors got any special training or special drug to conduct such tests and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Pre-natal sex determination tests are allowed to be practised in India only for research purposes and for the diagnosis of cases of sex linked genetic disorders, which commonly lead to mental retardation. There are a few centres in the country where such facilities are available. One such centre is the Genetic Research Centre at Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay, where adequately trained staffs are available for this purpose. This technique involves Amniocentesis and the cytological screening of the amniotic fluid.

## रेल परामर्शदात्री निकायों में भारतीय रेल प्रयोक्ता यूनियन का प्रतिनिधित्व

4303. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री रेल परामर्शदात्री निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में 16 अप्रैल 1982 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7830 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेल प्रयोक्ता यूनियन को रेल परामर्शदात्री निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह पंजीकृत रेलवे निकाय कई वर्षों के प्रभावकारी और व्यापक सेवा प्रदान कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या इस संगठन को मानार्थ; रेलवे कार्ड पास जारी किए गए हैं और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरफ) : (क) से (घ)। इस समय कोई भी रेल उपयोगकर्ता सलाहकार समितियां कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं। इन समितियों के पुनर्गठन के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इंडियन रेलवेज कंज्यूमर्स यूनियन को कोई मानार्थ कार्ड पास जारी नहीं किया गया है।

### New scheme for development of Cochin Port

4304. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme for the development of Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). An Integrated development Port project at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.86 crores under revision has been sanctioned. The project is in progress and scheduled to be completed by the end of 1983. The I.D.P. project envisages construction of a deep draft oil berth and a mechanical fertiliser berth.

It is also planned to acquire container handling equipment in 1983-84.

A total provision of Rs. 22.54 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for various developmental works at Cochin Port.

### शांसी-बांदा-माणिकपुर को अन्तर्संबंधित करना

4305. श्री रामनाथ दुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य रेलवे में शांसी-बांदा-माणिकपुर को अन्तर्संबंधित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक अन्य प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण करना न्यायोचित है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरफ) : (क) मध्य रेलवे का शांसी-बांदा-माणिकपुर खंड पहले ही बड़ी लाइन खण्ड है।

(ख) फिलहाल नहीं। बहरहाल, इस खंड पर यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या



में वृद्धि हो जाने पर, रेलवे इसकी आवश्यकता की जांच करेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Book piracy

4306. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated 9-11-1982 indicating that some 1500 to 2000 books are being pirated in the country every year resulting in a huge loss in sales tax revenue; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated and steps taken to prevent such piracy in books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Through newspaper reports and representations received from book publishers, the Government are aware that there is a widespread piracy of books in the country and its harmful consequences to the country, authors and legitimate publishers. Under the provisions of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the owners of copyright to institute necessary civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcement of their rights. In so far as the Government are concerned, the problem is being studied in its various aspects with a view to finding suitable remedial measures.

### Adhoc appointment of Unani Physicians in CGHS Dispensaries Sarojini Nagar and Darya Ganj

4307. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4005 on 4, November, 1982 regarding Physician working in CGHS Unani Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar and Darya Ganj and State:

(a) whether the posts of Unani Physicians lying vacant in Sarojini Nagar and Darya Ganj units since 1978 and September, 1979 have since been filled up;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for not filling up these vacancies; and

(c) whether in the event of these vacancies having not been filled up, Government would consider the question of making permanent/ad-hoc appointments against these vacancies from the eligible departmental candidates and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) The posts are to be filled on regular basis through the U.P.S.C. The U.P.S.C. could not nominate one female candidate. One candidate recommended by them did not join duty.

(c) A requisition for filling the posts on regular basis has been sent to the U.P.S.C. A requisition for filling the posts on adhoc basis has also been sent to the Central Employment Exchange for sending a list of candidates for consideration for appointment on adhoc basis pending regular recruitment. Eligible departmental candidates will also be considered for adhoc appointment, provided their names are sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

# **Railway Reforms Committee on renewal and replacement of rolling stock**

4308. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Railway Reforms Committee the capital assets of the Railways have been depleting year after year and the Committee have expressed the seriousness of the situation created by the mounting arrears of renewals and replacement of the permanent way and rolling stock;

(b) if so, what are the salient feature of the observations made by the Railway Reforms Committee; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There has been some increase in the arrears of renewals and replacement of the

permanent way and rolling stock. In respect of rolling stock the arrears replacement is only confined to steam locomotives (narrow gauge), coaches and wagons. Based on the condition of these assets, these are inspected periodically and suitable action taken for replacements or renewals.

(b) At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the arrears of track renewals stood at 13,000 kms which is at present estimated at 18,500 kms. The Railway Reforms Committee has observed that the pace of track renewal be speeded up as otherwise 20 per cent of the total track in the country will be overdue replacement by the end of the 6th Plan period. The Railway Reforms Committee has recommended to the Railways a renewal rate of 3300 kms. of primary and 1500 kms of secondary renewals costing approximately Rs. 430 crores every year for the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan period and beyond that for seven years thereafter, to fully wipe out arrears of track renewals.

The position of overaged rolling stock at the beginning of the 6th Plan was as under:—

## LOGOS

Gauge	No. overaged on 31-3-80	Percentage
COACHES		
N.G.	219	61.11%
B.G.	1559	7.3%
M.G.	1109	8.3%
N.G.	672	43.26%
WAGONS		
B.G.	20215	6.49%
M.G.	10109	11.46%
N.G.	2895	57.1%

The Railway Reforms Committee had recommended to the Railways that the entire production of coaching stock in the country should be taken on replacement account instead of using them to meet the demand for more trains on additional account. The Committee has further observed that as there is very little scope of further expansion to the existing manufacturing capacity of coaches, it is essential to set up an additional Coach Factory in the country in order to cope up with the areas and to provide for additional coaches to cater to the growing passenger traffic.

Regarding wagons, the Railway Reforms Committee has observed that with the existing wagon manufacturing capacity (26,353 four wheeler units) in the country, it should be possible for the Railways to become up to dated by the end of 1983-84.

(c) Annual track renewals have been increased from a level of 975 kms. in 1979-80 to about 1,560 kms in 1982-83, and is proposed at 2350 kms. in 1983-84. The funds allocation is proposed to be increased to Rs. 220 crores in 1983-84 as against Rs. 150.5 crores during 1982-83.

As far as rolling stock is concerned, progressively action will be taken to replace the steam locomotives by suitable diesel locomotives.

The Planning Commission has approved in principle to set up a new Coach Factory in the Railway Sector.

The detailed Project Report would be shortly prepared and the project taken up depending on the availability of funds.

It has not been possible to allot adequate funds for rolling stock to step up the production of wagons. In fact, the procurement of wagons for the year 1983-84 had to be curtailed to 12,500 as compared to 14,450 units for the year 1982-83.

### People suffering from malnutrition

4309. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of people suffering from malnutrition in the country by the end of calendar year 1982 and States and Union Territory-wise break up thereof; and

(b) what is the anticipated percentage of such people to be brought to nutrition level by the close of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Surveys conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1980 in the eight States have revealed the incidence of malnutrition among children (1—5 Years) as follows:

State	Degree of Moderate %	Malnutrition severe %
Kerala . . . . .	18.6	4.7
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	26.6	5.3
Karnataka . . . . .	35.5	4.9
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	32.1	3.9
Gujarat . . . . .	43.6	9.9
Orissa . . . . .	39.8	6.6
West Bengal . . . . .	35.0	2.5
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	27.5	5.5
Average percentage	32.6	4.7

(b) In order to bring the nutritionally vulnerable segments i.e. pregnant and nursing mothers and children (particularly those belonging to low socio-economic groups) to adequate nutrition level, the Government is implementing the following nutrition programmes:—

(i) *Prophylaxis programme against blindness among children due to Vitamin-A deficiency.* During the Sixth five Year plan, it is proposed to cover 12.5 crores children.

*Prophylaxis programme against nutrition anaemia.* During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 600 lakhs women and 600 lakhs children (1-11 years)

*Mid-day meals programme* for the primary school children. Present coverage under the CARE assisted programme is 7.65 million children in 15 States/Union Territories.

*Special Nutrition Programme.*

This programme provides supplementary nutrition to children below six years and expectant and nursing mothers in Urban slums tribal and backward rural areas.

*Integrated Child Development Services*

This programme covers 2.29 lakh children in the age group 3-5 years supplementary nutrition.

*Integrated Child Development Services*

This programme provides a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health education and non-formal education to children below 6 years of age, expectant and nursing mothers in the backward rural, tribal areas and Urban slums in the selected blocks. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover 1000 blocks under the Scheme.

### Shifting of Cardiology Department in the AIIMS, New Delhi

4310. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent shifting of Cardiology Department in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, all the records/files of old patients have been dumped in one room in new premises with the result that files/records are not being traced out;

(b) whether due to non-availability of records, junior physicians are simply repeating the old medicines prescribed earlier on the O.P.D. tickets;

(c) the reasons for not properly handling the records while shifting to new premises and action Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) how much time it will take for the department to arrange the record and upto that time, how the Heart Specialists would examine the patients in the absence of records which contain X-Ray, ECG Reports, Blood Reports etc. of Heart Patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d) On the shifting of Cardiac Clinic of the AIIMS to its new premises, the records of about 80,000 patients could not be shifted to the new building immediately. However, patients were not put to any inconvenience but were attended to by the doctors as usual. It is not a fact that junior physicians were simply repeating the old medicines prescribed earlier on the OPD tickets. Records were arranged within the shortest possible time and no hardship was caused to the patients.

### Encoachment on railway land in Metropolitan Cities

4311. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) total number of cses in which  
Railway land has been encroached upon  
in each of the metropolitan city and  
how many are they and also the pre-  
sent market value of the land so in-  
volved;

(b) in how many cases Railway has  
been able to get the land back in each  
of the last three years and in the  
current year and specific measures  
being adopted for the rest; and

(c) precautionary measures taken in  
order to check to check strictly any  
further encroachment of Railway land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a)  
A statement is attached.

#### Statement

*Information in regard to the encroachments in the four metropolitan cities.*

	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
1. Reported number of encroachments. . . .	*4834	14728	2223	1129
2. Approximate area involved. . . . .	93.6 Hect.	14.29 Hect.	2.94 Hect.	1.15 Hect.
3. Present expected market value of land encroached	Rs.8 Crores	Rs. 6.8 Crores	Rs. 1.3 Crores	Rs. 32 Lakhs

NOTE: (1)\* Bulk of the land encroached in the Delhi area is around Yamuna Banks and the borrow-pit area by the side of the tracks. Most of it would fall in the green belt area.

(2) The cost of land indicated above is on the basis of a very rough estimate with the assumption that the land could be allowed to be used for putting up building structures free from encumbrances.



### Pamban Bridge in Tamil Nadu

4312. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Pamban Bridge is in progress in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) when the construction of the Bridge is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some work is being done departmentally. For the remaining work, tenders have been received. The work is likely to be completed within 3 years of award of work.

### Buses utilised during asiad

4313. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new buses or mini buses, etc. were utilised for the Asiad during November-December, 1982;

(b) if so, number of such buses and mini buses etc;

(c) whether the buses etc. were purchased by the Sports Ministry/AGSOC Transport authorities/Departments of various State Governments;

(d) if so, the detail and amount spent; and

(e) details as to how they are being utilised now when the Asian Games are over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 226 new Mini-buses of private operators & 200 new buses of MSRTC, Bombay were utilised for the Asiad in

addition to 71 new buses added in DTC's own fleet.

(c) and (d). Mini buses were purchased by private operators. MSRTC spent a sum of Rs. 7.30 crores (approximately) on their 200 buses. Expenditure by DTC was part of their plan programme of last augmentation.

(e) Mini buses are now running as point-to-point taxi on contract carriage permits issued by Delhi Administration Buses of MSRTC taken on contract by SOC have been returned to them. DTC's own buses are being used for its operations on city and inter-state routes.

### Outstanding railway dues on Uttarriya Railway Maddoor Union Tundia Branch No. 1

4314. SHRI DAYA PAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 13813/79 p. of railways are due on Uttarriya Railway Mazdoor Union, Tundia Branch No. 1 of Allahabad division against the charges of building rent, electric consumption charges, telephone charges etc;

(b) whether the Secretary of this Branch has retired from railway service and the present office bearers of this branch are not prepared to accept the old outstanding dues of the old Secretary;

(c) what arrangements are being made by the railway to realise these outstanding railway dues; and

(d) upto date position of these outstanding railways dues on Tundia Branch No. 1 of the U.R.M.J.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) The old Branch Secretary of the Branch concerned, has since retired and the post of Assistant Secretary



and Treasurer are still vacant. The Divisional Secretary of the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union has been asked to clear the dues.

(c) Already on account of the failure on the part of the Union to clear the outstanding dues, the Railway have disconnected the telephones on 17-10-81 and the electric connections on 20-8-82 and all efforts are being made to realise the outstanding dues.

(d) The upto date position in respect of the various outstanding dues from the above Union is given below:-

	Rs.
Telephone Bill . . . . .	1368.22
Cost of two telephone instruments . . . . .	1000.00
Electric Bill . . . . .	2100.46
Rent of the Building . . . . .	9345.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13813.73</b>

#### Allocation for Rai Renewal

4315. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have asked from the Planning Commission higher allocations for railways to effect primary renewal of rails which are likely to face multiple fractures; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission will revise the allocations in the interest of safety on the railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Planning Commission have been approached for additional allocation of funds for track renewal works including primary renewal of rails over and above the VI Plan provision of Rs. 500 crores (net).

(b) The final decision of the Planning Commission is awaited.

लेक्चरर के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति

4316. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा संबंधी पदों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में लेक्चरर के पदों पर गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 1/1/70-ई० एस० टी० (एस० सी० टी०) दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1970 को लागू कर दिया है जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति/और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के निर्धारित मानदण्ड में छूट देने का उपबंध है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अनुदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षण हेतु निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के लेक्चरर पदों के संबंध में आरक्षण कोटा पूरा कर लिया है; और तत्संबंधी राज्यवार उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा सभाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) जुलाई, 1975 में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सिद्धान्त रूप में यह स्वीकार कर लिया

था कि विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में लेक्चरर के पदों पर भर्ती के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है आयोग ने निम्नलिखित तंत्र सुझाए :—

(1) प्रत्येक शैक्षिक वर्ष शुरू होने से पहले विश्वविद्यालय को लेक्चरर के पदों पर भर्ती वर्ष के दौरान सम्भावित रिक्तियों का निर्धारण करना चाहिये ;

(2) आरक्षण श्रेणी के अंतर्गत भरे जाने वाले पदों की संख्या का संकायवार निर्धारण किया जाए फिर भी किन्हीं भी अलग-अलग पदों को “आरक्षित पद” के रूप में पदनामित न किया जाए। इन पदों के लिये विज्ञापन में यह उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिये कि उपयुक्त पाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जायेगी। आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे सभी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार के लिये आमंत्रित करें जो लेक्चरर के पद पर भर्ती के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हताएं पूरी करते हों।

(3) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों का पहले पहल अलग से साक्षात्कार लिया जाए। बाद में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में

प्रवरण समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामान्य वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों का अलग से साक्षात्कार लिया जाए।

जहां तक राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है, शिक्षण पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के आरक्षणों और भर्ती के मामलों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जारी की गई सामान्य मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के अलावा वे सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हैं। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये सहायक प्रोफेसरों और लेक्चररों के स्तर के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की प्रतिशतता के राज्यवार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने समय-समय पर विश्वविद्यालयों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करें कि आरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिशतता को यथा सम्भव शीघ्र प्राप्त किया जाये। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अगस्त, 1982 में सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों और सभी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा सचिवों से पुनः आग्रह किया कि वे इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अपने प्रयासों को और तेज करें कि वे अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षित कोटे का उनके द्वारा पूरी तरह से उपयोग किया जाये।

## विवरण

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अध्यापकों की उनके पद-नामों के अनुसार राज्यवार प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	सहायक प्रोफेसर/प्राध्यापक*		
		कुल	कुल में अनु० जाति की प्रतिशतता	कुल में अनु० जन-जाति की प्रतिशतता
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4470	1.45	0.04
2.	असम	4821	1.78	1.49
3.	बिहार	9844	0.45	1.05
4.	गुजरात	5198	2.17	0.19
5.	हरियाणा	3423	0.35	0.06
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	724	2.76	0.41
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	1304	0.46	—
8.	कर्नाटक	9471	3.13	0.56
9.	केरल	7703	1.36	0.16
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	7180	0.96	0.22
11.	महाराष्ट्र	13415	3.16	0.68
12.	मेघालय/नागालैंड	723	0.28	34.02
13.	उड़ीसा	4010	1.57	0.92
14.	पंजाब	6415	1.70	0.03
15.	राजस्थान	5203	3.44	1.38
16.	तमिलनाडु	9950	1.96	—
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	15092	0.27	0.01
18.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13921	1.24	0.24
19.	दिल्ली	4858	0.25	—
अखिल भारतीय कुल योग		127725	1.58	0.59

\*सहायक प्रोफेसर/प्राध्यापकों के कालम में वरिष्ठ प्राध्यापक भी शामिल हैं

धनबाद, दानापुर और मुगलसराय में  
40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर लागू किया जाना

4317. श्री रामविलास पासवान :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के धनबाद,  
दानापुर, और मुगलसराय में 40 प्वाइंट  
रोस्टर लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त  
तीनों स्थानों में पृथक् पृथक्, 40 प्वाइंट  
रोस्टर के अधीन अनुसूचित जाति और  
अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारी  
नियुक्त और पदोन्नत किये गये और उनका  
ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर का  
पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है तो इसके  
लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध  
सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही  
है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०  
के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) पूर्व रेलवे  
के धनबाद, दानापुर और मुगलसराय  
मंडलों में 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर अपनाया  
जा रहा है ।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही  
है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Reservation for SC/ST in Railway Undertakings

4318. SRHI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees cate-  
gory-wise in each of the Undertak-

ings under the control of the Minis-  
try;

(b) the No. of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes employees out of  
them category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservations  
for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled  
Tribes have been issued to each of the  
undertakings, both for initial appoint-  
ment and promotion; and

(d) whether quota reserved for SC/  
ST has been completed and if not,  
what steps are being taken to fill the  
quota at the earliest and by what time  
the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.  
K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The infor-  
mation in respect of SITES & IRCON  
is as under:—

	No. of employees (incl. deputationists)
<hr/>	
<i>RITES</i>	
Group 'A' . . .	102
Group 'B' . . .	247
Group 'G' . . .	135
Group 'D' . . .	52
Total	536
<hr/>	
<i>IRCON</i>	
Group 'A' . . .	75
Group 'B' . . .	99
Group 'G' . . .	448
Group 'D' . . .	248
Total	70

(b) The No. of SC/ST, employees in each group are:

	SC	ST
<b>RITES</b>		
Group 'A' . . . . .	..	..
Group 'B' . . . . .	2	..
Group 'C' . . . . .	11	..
Group 'D' . . . . .	1	..
<b>IRCON</b>		
Group 'A' . . . . .	3	..
Group 'B' . . . . .	3	..
Group 'C' . . . . .	15	1
Group 'D' . . . . .	32	2

(c) Yes.

(d) No; whereas reservation is not applicable in the case of deputationists efforts are afoot to fill the shortfall in reserved categories by suitable candidates.

#### **Training Centre for Social Defence Personnel and Voluntary Workers**

4319. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a training centre for social defence personnel and voluntary workers has been established by Government recently;

(b) if so, the details regarding this course and the agencies/organisations/Government departments as well as other non-Government concerns which have been represented in this course; and

(c) what are the aims and objectives of this training Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first training course was held at the centre from February 16 to 1st March, 1983 on the implementation of social legislation. Twenty-one participants representing the Police, Directorate of Social Welfare and some voluntary organisations participated in the course. The training course was focussed on social laws for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, suppression of immoral traffic, prohibition of dowry and beggary prevention. Besides the training faculty of the Institute, several leading experts and administrators engaged in social defence were invited to share their knowledge and experience with the participants.

(c) The centre has been set up to provide training facilities for social defence functionaries at the national level including voluntary workers, and to develop models for replication at the regional and state levels.

#### **Differences among Heads of States of Non-Aligned Nations on Kampuchean Issue**

4320. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the question of Kampuchea, there were differences of approaches among the Head of the Non-Aligned nations; and

(b) if so, what efforts were made and solutions offered by India's representatives in the Non-aligned Conference in Delhi to narrow the differences on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The formulation on the question of South-East Asia included in the Draft Political Declaration prepared by India was adopted by consensus, after an intensive debate, for inclusion in the final Declaration.



### Restriction on Issue of Further National Permits to Motor Transport to Protect Railways

4321. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big demand from private Motor Transport for issuing larger number of national permits to the motor transport owners;

(b) if so, whether it will not effect the movement on railways, which has already lost considerable high rated freight traffic; and

(c) whether restrictions will be put on issuing of further permits to motor transport to protect railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). National permits are allocated, on the basis of traffic requirements, as assessed from time to time, and in consultation with the Railways.

### Supply of Inferior Quality of Coal for Railway Engines

4322. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the punctuality of trains movements has been adversely affected in Railways due to supply of inferior quality of coal;

(b) Details showing time loss/engine failure cases due to inferior quality of coal in all the railways from June, 1982 to December, 1982; and

(c) action taken to ensure the loading of proper quality of Loco-Coal for the railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) Zone-wise details of time loss cases of 30 minutes and above and engine failures due to inferior quality of coal from June, 1982 to December, 1982 is given in the statement attached.

(c) The quality is inspected at the loading points by the staff of Loco Coal Inspection Organization by drawing samples for grade checks to the extent of 30 per cent and by visual inspection for determining shale/ash content to the extent of about 70 per cent of the supplies. Penalties are imposed for supplies found below the specified grade or containing excess shale/slack percentage. Matter is also regularly being pursued with the Coal Companies and Ministry of Energy.

#### Statement

Railway	Time loss cases	Engine failure cases
Central . . . .	74	12
Eastern . . . .	79	10
Northern . . . .	21	7
North Eastern . . . .	260	55
Northeast Frontier	4	9
Southern . . . .	69	..
South Central . . . .	42	3
South Eastern . . . .	7	41
Western . . . .	3	21

#### Reclassification of Gate Keepers as Continuous Workers

4323. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of vacancies of Gate Keepers at Level Crossing gates existing on Indian Railways with Zone-wise break-up;



(b) is it a fact that Gangmen having 8 hours duty are reluctant to take up the jobs of Gate keepers having 12 hours duty;

(c) whether General Manager South Eastern Railway suggested to reclassify Gate Keepers as continuous workers with more attractive pay to get proper men;

(d) if so, the action taken to provide proper men at level crossing gates with continuous duty rosters and better pay specially when the accidents at level crossing gates have been the matter of serious concern; and

(e) the scheme undertaken by the Ministry to inter-lock the gate or to protect them by this signals to eliminate accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The interlocking is done on a programmed basis keeping in view the rail and road traffic and subject to availability of funds.

#### Remodelling Works of Dhanbad, Gomoh and Katrasgarh

4324. SRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remodelling works of Dhanbad, Gomoh, Katrasgarh yards was done within the original target dates as fixed initially by the Railway Board;

(b) if not, the reasons for the failure to complete the works within the target dates;

(c) the actual costs increased against the estimated costs for the delay to complete the works beyond the target dates;

(d) loss sustained by the Railway for the failure to complete the works within the target dates; and

(e) action taken against these failure causing loss to national exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Dhanbad yard remodelling is scheduled to be completed by 31-3-83 as targetted.

Gomoh yard—No.

Katrasgarh —No.

(b) Due to changes in the traffic pattern and more emphasis on speedier movement of goods, it became necessary to review the planning of the works in Gomoh and Katrasgarh yards in order to obtain maximum benefits to suit present needs and future requirements as well as to ensure all safety aspects.

(c) The actual cost increase, is indicated below:

Station of yards remodelling	Anticipated cost (Rs. lacs)	Expenditure (Rs. lacs)
Dhanbad	81.95	90
Gomoh	73.39	88
Katrasgarh	56.54	64

(d) No loss has been incurred as the work had to be reviewed and revised to suit the changed pattern of traffic and future needs in the changed context.

(e) Does not arise.

### Non-interlocked and Rudimentary Interlocked Station

4325. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Stations in broad gauge and metre gauge on Indian Railway still Non-interlocked with Division-wise break-up;

(b) number of Stations on Indian Railway having Rudimentary Interlocking with Division-wise break-up; and

(c) action taken by the Ministry to change these Non-interlocked and Rudimentary interlocked stations as Interlocked stations to eliminate the causes of accident.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No. of stations, Division-wise are given in the attached statement.

(c) Standard of interlocking is raised keeping in view the justification based on the requirements of traffic in the Section and availability of resources.

### Statement

(a) No. of stations in Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge still non-interlocked.

Railway	Division	B.G.	M.G.
1. Central	Nil	..	..
2. Eastern	Nil	..	..
3. Northern	Nil	..	..
4. North Eastern	Lucknow	2	..
	Varanasi	2	1
	Sonpur	1	..
	Samastipur	..	1
5. Northeast Frontier	Katihar	..	1
	Lumding	..	9
	Tinsukia	..	2
6. Southern	Bangalore	1	..
	Palghat	..	4
	Mysore	..	1
7. South Central	Nil	..	..
8. South Eastern	Chakradharpur	1	..
	Adra	1	..
9. Western	Rajkot	..	2
	Bhavnagar	..	5
	Vadodara	1	..

(b) No. of stations having Rudimentary interlocking.

1. Central	Bombay	1
	Bhusaval	3
	Jhansi	31
	Jabalpur	2
	Nagpur	5

Railway	Division	B.G./M.G.
2. Eastern . . . . .	Sealdah	18
	Howrah	5
	Asansol	4
	Danapur	7
3. Northern . . . . .	Allahabad	3
	Bikaner	8
	Delhi	15
	Firozpur	12
	Jodhpur	27
	Lucknow	6
	Moradabad	19
4. North Eastern . . . . .	Izatnagar	25
	Lucknow	54
	Sonpur	4
	Samastipur	77
	Varanasi	71
5. Northeast Frontier . . . . .	Katihar	9
	Alipurduar	41
	Lumding	23
	Tinsukia	6
Southern . . . . .	Palghat	6
	Mysore	8
	Tiruchchirappalli	13
7. South Central . . . . .	Hubli	11
	Secunderabad	12
	Hyderabad	28
8. South Eastern . . . . .	Chakradharpur	9
	Bilaspur	2
	Nagpur	6
	Adra	3
	Waltair	1
9. Western . . . . .	Bombay	1
	Ratlam	10
	Kota	13
	Vadodara	11
	Ajmer	17
	Jaipur	22
	Rajkot	38
	Bhavnagar	74

**Directions to private Medical Practitioners to Devote one day per week in Government Hospital**

4326. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to direct all the private medical practitioners to devote at least one day in a week in Government hospitals; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider to introduce this scheme throughout the country for the benefit of the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b), No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

## Indo-Pak Joint Commission

4327. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have signed an agreement for the establishment of a joint commission to strengthen understanding and promote co-operation between the two countries,

(b) what are the details thereof; and

(c) when the said joint commission is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Pak joint Commission aims at strengthening understanding and promoting cooperation for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industrial, educational, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel information, scientific and technical fields. The Joint Commission will normally meet once a year alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad. The respective delegations will be led by the Minister of External Affairs of the Government of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan.

(c) The first formal session of the Joint Commission would be held later in the year.

Uniform for Station Master and Asstt Station Masters

4328. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has ordered to supply terrycot uniform to

all except Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters;

(b) whether the Board is aware of the fact that those employees supervised by the station master, will get better uniform of terrycot and Station Master Assistant Station Masters of low grade cotton or cellulle drill;

(c) whether the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters cadre is a public dealing category; and

(d) if so, whether Railway Board will consider their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise as Station Masters and Asstt. Station Masters of all grades have been made eligible for terrycot uniforms effective from summer of 1984.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

Announcing Failure of Talks by New China News Agency before the conclusion

4329. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New China News Agency (NCNA) had unilaterally announced, even before the third round of Sino-Indian talks had finally concluded in Beijing that the two countries failed to resolve their long standing border disputes;

(b) if so, whether the Government have lodged any protest in this matter;

(c) outcome of the talks pertaining to border issue;

(d) whether it is also a fact that China considers the Sino-Indian border issue linking it with the Indian policy over Afghanistan and Kampuchea; and

(e) if so, what is Government's approach in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAMIM): (a) No, Sir. The main comments by the New China New Agency on the third session of the India-China official talks were published on February 2 and 3, after the talks had concluded. It was laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-6214/83) Copies of the two news items are attached. It will be seen that there was nothing objectionable in this coverage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As far as the border issue is concerned, during the three sessions of talks held so far both sides have been able to present their respective position and to bring a serious effort to deal with their differences. These differences still remain wide, but there has been some progress in increasing contacts and exchanges between the two countries in different fields.

(d) and (e) With reference to the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the positions of India and China are divergent. However, there is no link between the differences of position between the two countries on these regional issues and their purely bilateral differences over the boundary question.

Reviewing Working and Expenditure of Indian Missions

4330. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to review the working and ex-

penditures of the Indian mission abroad;

(b) whether the Indian missions abroad are over staffed and if so, the details;

(c) whether Government propose to close all foreign offices belonging to different public sector enterprises of India;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to maintain a common office for all the public sector so that expenditure is minimised;

(e) if so, by what time; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position regarding the strength of various Missions and their budget allocations is reviewed by Government from time to time, keeping in view the changing situations and requirements, and suitable adjustments are made according to their needs. The Government have recently set up a committee to review the working of Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The Committee is expected to submit its Report by 15th May 1983. (A copy of the press note announcing the setting up of the Committee and its terms of reference was placed on the table of the House on 17th March 1983). Appropriate decisions will be taken by Government upon receipt of the Committee's Report.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) There is no specific proposal of this nature.



Expansion programme of Cargo Services of Central Inland water Transport Corporation

4331. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is thinking of expanding its cargo services to upstream areas like Tezpur, Neamati, Dibrugarh and Pandu to carry tea from these upstream centres to Calcutta;

(b) if so, details of the extension programme;

(c) by what time its operation will start; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is already operating river transport services for carrying tea from Pandu and Tezpur to Calcutta. The Corporation proposes to extend its service to Neamati from June/July, 1983 and after stabilisation at Neamati, the possibilities of extending the service upto Dibrugarh will be explored.

Applications for Import of Drugs and Medicines

4332. SHRI D. S. A SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for imports of drugs and medicines free of charge for clinical trial under O.G.L. No. 4 Appendix 16 of Import and Export Policy 1983 were received by Drugs Controller of India during the current policy; and

(b) The details of the drugs and medicines, names of the manufacturer and the supplies the purpose of clinical trial and conditions stipulated, if any, by Drug Controller?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act regulates the import, manufacture distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetic. Under the provisions of this Act, no new drug can be imported into India for the purpose of clinical trials without prior approval of the Drugs Controller (India). Firm desirous of importing new drugs even for the purpose of conducting clinical trials in the country are required to furnish detailed information on the drug including toxicity data on animals, pharmacological and biochemical study with the drug, teratogenic studies, results of clinical trials carried out with the drug in other countries. During the year 1982-83, 11 applications were received by the Drugs Controller (India) for the grant of import licence for new drugs the purpose of clinical trials. Import are granted after the protocols of trials and the names of investigators have been approved. Consignments of new drugs imported for the purpose of clinical trials are permitted import by the Customs Authorities under the provisions of OGL No. 4 Appendix 16 of the Import and Export Policy, April, 1982—March, 1983 on the basis of import licences granted by the Drug Controller (India).

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को यात्रा रियायतें

4333. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रेल यात्रा रियायत दी जाती है ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाने के लिये उन्हें क्या प्रक्रिया अपनानी पड़ेगी ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी किये गये स्थायी विकलांग प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर यह रियायत दी जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० झाक : शरीफ) : (क) से (घ). रेल यात्रा में रियायत की सुविधा उन अपंग व्यक्तियों को दी जाती है जो किसी व्यक्ति की सहायता के बिना यात्रा नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सुविधा सरकारी डाक्टर अथवा हड्डी विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर द्वारा दिया जाने वाला निर्धारित प्रमाण पत्र प्रारम्भिक स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर को प्रस्तुत करने पर दी जाती है। यह प्रमाणपत्र एक वर्ष के लिये वैध होता है और टिकट जारी करने के समय प्रमाणपत्र के सत्यापित अथवा फोटोस्टेट प्रतिलिपि बुकिंग क्लर्क के पास जमा करानी होती है। ऐसा प्रमाणपत्र किसी भी सरकारी डाक्टर अथवा हड्डी विशेषज्ञ सर्जन जिनमें दिल्ली प्रशासन के डाक्टर अथवा हड्डी विशेषज्ञ भी शामिल हैं, द्वारा जारी किया जा सकता है।

#### Amount earmarked and spend for Family Planning Programme

4334. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for family planning programme in the country, State-wise, for the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount actually spent by each State for the programme; and

(c) the details of the progress made by each State in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c) Statements showing the allocations and Expenditure during 1982-83 (Up-to December, 1982) and Performance under the Family Welfare Programme are at Annexure I & II (a) to II (d) respectively laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-6215/83)

#### Remedial Measures to Check Incidence of Leprosy

4335. SRHI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing incidences of leprosy cases in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) how do the Government propose to take remedial measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) There is no indication that the incidence of Leprosy is growing. However, the increased number of leprosy cases detected is due to the fact that the detection and treatment facilities have been expanded and improved.

(c) More emphasis is now being laid towards the eradication of leprosy from the country. For this purpose, National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been made 100 per cent. Centrally Sponsored Programme and

will continue to function as a vertical programme in the endemic areas where the prevalence rate of the disease is 5 or more per 1000.

More stress has, therefore, been laid in the expansion of the Leprosy Control Units and Centres and augmentation of surveillance staff for early detection of cases through health education, house to house survey and contact examination.

Modern effective Anti-lepreptic treatment composed of multi-drug therapy will be introduced in all the hyper endemic districts so that infectious patients become non infectious within shorter periods.

More and voluntary organisations are being encouraged for better participation and involvement in the programme.

#### **Opening of Homeopathic Hospitals in States/Union Territories**

4336. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States/Union territories, no Homoeopathic hospital had been opened by Government so far;

(b) if so, the names of such States/Union territories alongwith the reasons;

(c) whether Government propose to provide atleast one such hospital in those States/Union territories where already not existing, in the near future, if so, by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject. It is, therefore, for the State/Union Terri-

tories to establish such hospitals according to their felt needs and availability of financial and other resources. There is no proposal with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to open Homoeopathic Hospitals in the States/Union Territories. The names of States/Union Territories where no Homoeopathic Hospitals have been opened by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations as on 1-4-82 are given below:

#### **STATES**

1. Assam
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Manipur
7. Meghalaya
8. Nagaland
9. Punjab
10. Sikkim
11. Tripura

#### **Union Territories**

1. A. & N. Island
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
5. Goa, Daman & Diu
6. Lakshadweep
7. Mizoram
8. Pondicherry.

#### **Conversion of Chapra-Aunrihar Junction Rail Line**

4337. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the recent progress regarding the proposal for converting

the metre-gauge into broad-gauge line from Chapra to Aunrihar Junction in North-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission for clearance; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The survey report for the conversion of Varanasi Aunrihar-Chapra section has been received and is under examination.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Commissioning of Inland Container Depot at Bangalore

4338. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commissioning of the Inland Container Depot (I.C.D.) at Bangalore has been cleared; and

(b) if so, the names of the concerned agencies and facilities for which they have agreed for handling the containers at Bangalore as well as for their movement to and from Bangalore and Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) The contract for loading/unloading I. S. O. containers on/from railway flat wagons, stuffing/destuffing export/import cargo into/from the containers and internal transference of the containers at the Bangalore Cantonment I.C.D., has been awarded to Messrs. J.M. Baxi & Company. The movement of containers between Bangalore Cantonment and Madras is being done by the Indian Railways.

#### Deaths Due to Filaria and Assistance-Sought from World Health Organisation

4339. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the deaths due to filaria several States during last two years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether any medical assistance has been sought from the World Health Organisation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the progress and success of the National Filaria Control Programme made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Filaria is non-fatal disease and as such the question of conducting surveys regarding deaths due to filaria does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No medical assistance has been sought from the World Health Organisation in this regard. The National Filaria Control Programme, however, is making adequate progress.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में मस्तिष्क ज्वर के मामलों में वृद्धि

4340. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों जैसे

सीतापुर, लखीमपुर, हरदोई और पीलीभीत में मस्तिष्क ज्वर का प्रकोप बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस ज्वर के कारणों का पता लगाने और उस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये जा रहे हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना कदवई) :**

(क) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981 की तुलना में वर्ष 1982 के दौरान जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस की घटनाओं में कुल मिलाकर कमी हुई है। उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 1982 में सीतापुर, लखीमपुर, तथा पीलीभीत जिलों में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के रोगियों की संख्या क्रमशः 25, 212 तथा 42 थी। हरदोई में किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह रोग होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निम्न-लिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के निदेशालय में एक सैल खोला गया है ताकि इस रोग के प्रकोप को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्यों के कार्यकलापों में तालमेल रखा जा सके।

2. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के लिए जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक नोट छापकर उसे जनता और चिकित्सा कार्मियों में बंटवाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है।

3. जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक नोट तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है, जो उसके होने के कारण

संग्रहण, महामारी विज्ञान, राग विज्ञान विज्ञान, लक्षण उपचार, वैक्सीन और अन्य निवारक उपायों के बारे में है।

4. सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां कहीं किसी रोगी की सूचना मिले, वहां उसके आस-पास के 2/3 किलोमीटर के इलाके में बी०एच०डी०डी०टी० का छिड़काव कराया जाए।

5. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम में कीटनाशी औषधियों की व्यवस्था कराई गई है ताकि रोगवाहक कीटानुओं की प्रभावी रूप से रोकथाम करने के लिए जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस ग्रस्त इलाकों में स्थानीय छिड़काव कराया जा सके।

6. राज्य सरकारों को उनके अनुरोध पर जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस वैक्सीन दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है। देश में इस वैक्सीन के उत्पादन के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

7. रोग ग्रस्त इलाकों में मलायियन का घुआ छोड़ा जाता है।

8. रोगियों को सलाह देने और उनकी चिकित्सा करने के कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय वाइरस विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे; स्कूल ऑफ ट्रोपिकल मेडिसिन कलकत्ता; अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान कलकत्ता तथा राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली शामिल है।

9. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छिड़काव के उपकरण सप्लाई किए जाते हैं।

10. राज्यों तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों से अनुरोध किया

गया है कि वे जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर कीट विज्ञान संबंधी कार्य करें जिनमें इस रोग के शीघ्र होने के परीक्षण, रोगवाहक कीटानुषों की सघनता आदि भी शामिल हैं।

11. सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के फैलने की संभावना पर सावधानी से निगाह रख निगरानी करें।

### देश में अग्रग बच्चे

4341. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आजकल देश में गांवों और शहरों में पृथक-पृथक अग्रग बच्चे कितने प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे बच्चों की संख्या में वृद्धि होना रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारणों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मो.हसना क़िदवाई) :

(क) सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) रोग प्रतिरक्षण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम में पोलियो के नियंत्रण की परिकल्पना की गई है जो कि देश में मुख्य बिगड़े हुए रोगों में से एक है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Trains introduced during Asian Games 1982

4342. SHR B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had introduced more trains during the Asian Games held in November-December, 1982;

(b) if so, the total number of trains introduced and to what extent the Railways met the rush during the period of Asian Games;

(c) whether the earnings were more during that period; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) The railways ran seven specials during Asian Games. The needs of extra rush of traffic including participants were fully met by augmentation of roads of various trains for and Delhi. Additional EMU services were also provided during the period in Delhi area.

(c) and (d) No separate accounts of earnings on account of Asian Games have been maintained.

### Extension of Railway Line to Vadinar

4343. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vadinar port in Gujarat is being developed;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the railway to connect this port by broad gauge line with rest of the country for quick transportation;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the proposed Viramgam Okha-Porbander line up to Vadihar; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport have advised that consultants are proposed to be appointed for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for setting up of port facilities at Vadinar. An investment decision would be taken on receipt of the Project Report.

(b) There is no proposal to connect this port by a B.G. line.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Map Displayed in Chinese Military Museum

4344. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a map displayed in the Chinese military museum in Beijing seeks to maintain the two phases of intrusion by Indian forces, one in Eastern Sector and in limited pockets in the West before 7 November, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the other phase depicts the setting up of advance posts by Indian force inside Chinese territory between 7 November, 1958 and 20 October, 1962;

(c) if so, whether the display of this map runs counter to the spirit in which two rounds of Sino-Indian official level talks have been held in December last year and May 1982 to settle the border question;

(d) whether this question was taken up by the Indian Government with Chinese authorities;

(e) if so, what were the reactions of the Chinese Government;

(f) whether India has pointed out to the Chinese Government that this type of action will not help in improving relations between the two countries; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) to (g) The display in the Chinese military museum represents the well known Chinese position, and underlines our differences with the Chinese Government on both the early and recent history of the boundary question, and on its origins and nature. The border question is presently being discussed with the Government of China in depth at the official level talks. Since the maps on the Chinese side would, in any case, depict their position and would in no way prejudice ours, no useful purpose would be served by taking up such questions separately while the main question of the border is under discussion. Hence it was not taken up.

#### 1973 Teachers' Day Award

4345. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many teachers have been selected for National Teachers' Award to be awarded on Teachers' Day in 1983;

(b) from what category of schools these teachers have been selected.



(c) what cash award is to be given to teachers;

(d) whether the Ministry of Education have considered any proposal to increase the amount of cash award for these teachers;

(e) if so, when was such a proposal considered and what was the outcome; and

(f) if not, whether any proposal to increase the amount of cash award is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) 104 School teachers have been selected so far for the 1983 National Awards. The awards will be given away on the 5th September, 1983.

(b) The teachers selected are from Primary, Middle/Higher Secondary as also from Sanskrit Pathshalas/Tols and Madras run on traditional lines.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,500/- is given as cash award to each awardee teacher.

(d) and (e) A proposal to increase the amount of cash award for the awardee teachers was considered from the award year 1979. The award was increased from 1,000/- to Rs. 1,500/-.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

### दिल्ली के आंध्र धर्मार्थ अस्पताल के लिए नियम

4346. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली के आंध्र के धर्मार्थ अस्पताल के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आंध्र के आपरेशन के शिविर

आयोजित करने के बारे में अलग नियम बनाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली म्युनिस्पल कारपोरेशन ने पहले ही चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं और जहां तक बीमारी के मामले से सम्बन्ध है लोगों को दिल्ली के अस्पताल में भर्ती किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिविर आयोजित करने हेतु धर्मार्थ अस्पतालों को धन देकर अतिरिक्त खर्च करने का आधार क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के पास राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोगों को व्यापक नेत्र परिचर्या सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा 50,000 की आबादी तक के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरों में नेत्र शिविर आयोजित करने के बारे में एक योजना है । ऐसे क्षेत्र शिविरों के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) नेत्र रोगों के निवारण और नेत्रों की उचित परिचर्या के तरीकों के बारे में लोगों को शिक्षित करना ताकि उनकी नेत्र-ज्योति बेहतर और काफी अर्से तक पूरी तरह ठीक रह सके ।

(ii) मोतियाबिन्द आपरेशन सहित नेत्र रोगों के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा उपहार प्रदान करना ।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी स्वैच्छिक संगठन को किसी नेत्र शिविर में किए गए मोतियाबिन्द या इट्रांआकुलर

आपरेशन के लिए 60/- (साठ रुपए) प्रति आपरेशन के हिसाब से सकारी सहायता अनुदान ग्रह्य है और यदि ऐसे आपरेशन करने में स्वैच्छिक संगठन सरकारी मोबाइल यूनिटों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उन्हें प्रति इंद्राक्रुलर आपरेशन करने पर यह राशि घटाकर 40/- रुपए (चालीस रुपए) कर दी जाती है। यह योजना, जो सारे देश को कवर करती है, संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर भी लागू होती है। सरकार ने संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के धर्मार्थ क्षेत्र अस्पतालों के लिए इस बारे में अलग से कोई नियम नहीं बनाए हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अन्तर्गत कोई ग्रामीण क्षेत्र नहीं आते हैं। इसके अधीन कोई प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं है। दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन अलीपुर, कंझाबला, नरेला फतेहपुरबेरी और महरौली में एक-एक के हिसाब से कुल 5 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं। इन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में देश के अन्य प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की तरह बाह्य और अंतरंग स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सेवाओं की व्यवस्था है।

#### **Allocation for science and Technology during Sixth Plan**

4347. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for additional allocation of Rs. 50 crores during the Sixth Plan period for strengthening of science and technology in the education sector;

(b) if so, whether efforts are under progress to provide this support and find additional funds for the purpose:

(c) by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) what are the programmes for which this additional Rs. 50 crores will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (c) A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 for this purpose in the Central Sector of higher education.

(d) Details of the programmes for which the allocation will be utilised are yet to be worked out.

#### **Ban on the Manufacture of L.S.D. Drugs**

4348. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the one day Hartal on 8 January, 1983 by All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists which demanded among other things immediate ban on the manufacture of the L.S.D. drugs; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN JOSHI): (a) and (b) Information received from the State Drugs Controllers reveals that the token strike of 8th January, 1983 was primarily in connection with the Octroi and Sales Tax issues. The L.S.D. drug is an hallucinogens substance which has not accepted medicinal use. This substance is not permitted to be imported except for research purposes under authorisation of the Narcotic Commissioner.

**Evaluation of Dr. Veeraraghavan's work on Leprosy**

4349. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research was requested to evaluate Dr. Veeraraghavan's work having cultured leprosy germs in 'Special medium' developed by him;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has refused to undertake the work; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Indian Council of

Medical Research was requested to discuss Dr. Veeraraghavan's work with the scientist.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Annual Budget for Social Welfare from 1976 to 1983**

4350. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state what is the percentage of allotment in the annual budget for social welfare in each of the years from 1976 to 1983 with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Year	PLAN		NON PLAN		TOTAL		% (Approx.)
	Social Welfare Sector	Total Budget of GOI	Social Welfare Sector	Total Budget of GOI	Social Welfare (Cols. 2+4)	Total (Cols. 3+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1976-77	912.00	4,75,900.00	446.28	8,21,100.00	1,358.28	12,97,000.00	0.11
1977-78	1,282.25	5,79,000.00	485.84	9,77,800.00	1,768.09	15,56,800.00	0.11
1978-79	1,999.73	7,28,100.00	488.68	11,13,600.00	2,488.41	18,41,700.00	0.14
1979-80	1,825.56	7,10,800.00	3,565.59	11,41,800.00	5,391.15	18,52,600.00	0.29
1980-81	3,553.50	8,41,600.00	3,629.17	13,05,100.00	7,182.67	21,46,700.00	0.34
1981-82	3,157.00	9,77,100.00	1,696.06	15,10,000.00	4,853.06	24,87,100.00	0.20
1982-83	3,970.00	11,34,500.00	1,653.66	17,8,400.00	5,623.66	29,21,900.00	0.19

### International Book Piracy

4351. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two British publishers' Calcutta Branches are involved in the international book piracy;

(b) whether medical text-books have been pirated and sold in breach of Copyright in India;

(c) whether the Government have taken up this issue with the International Copyright convention; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(b) No specific complaint about breach of Copyright of medical books has been brought to the Government's notice.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के रेल अधिकारियों के केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में लम्बित मामलों का निपटान

4352. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के रेल अधिकारी हैं जिनके मामले एक लम्बे अर्से से केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं परन्तु अभी तक निपटारा नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान को सुनिश्चित करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास उत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजनल रेलवे के मैनेजर के विरुद्ध लम्बित मामले

4353. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजरों के विरुद्ध कुछ मामले केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में लम्बित हैं ; यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी भी कुछ मामलों में डिवीजनल रेल मैनेजरों के विरुद्ध जांच जारी है और यदि हां, तो वह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस मामले में की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) हाल ही में उत्तर रेलवे के दो मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध तीन शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । इन शिकायतों की रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा छानबीन पूरी कर ली गयी है और रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही है ।

### Unmanned Traffic Crossing Intersection of Palam Road to Lajwanti Garden

4354. DR. A. U. AzMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the traffic crossing intersection of Palam Road to the Lajwanti Garden with the coming up of Janak Setu, there has been enormous increase in the road traffic and the unmanned/unprotected crossings numbering about ten are proving fatal on these crossings;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the mounting accidents there; and

(c) how many accidents have already taken place on these roundabouts with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) to (c). Presumably the Member is referring to Station Road from the intersection of Gurgaon Road (Palam Road) to Lajwanti Garden. With the construction of Janak Setu the traffic has increased on this road and moves faster due to road widening. According to information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Traffic Road-Gurgaon Road, Janak Setu-Pankha Road 'T' point and Lajwanti Garden intersection are being manned, patrolling on motor-cycle by traffic police has been intensified and action for rash and negligent driving is being taken by them. In addition, Municipal Corporation of Delhi have received a proposal from Traffic Police for providing a traffic control signal at Lajwanti Garden-Jail road intersection near Janak Setu. The tenders for this work have since been received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and are being finalised. During last six months, 11 fatal and 16 minor accidents are reported to have occurred on this road.

### Bilateral Talks held with heads of of states

4355. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken any initiative to raise some bilateral issue with some of the heads of the Countries visiting India at the time of Non-Aligned Meet;

(b) if so, the main issues that were discussed; and

(c) the outcome of these bilateral talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). No. Sir. Some of the foreign leaders visiting India for the Non-aligned Summit had meetings with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. These meetings were mostly in the multi-lateral context. However, during the conversation with the President of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq, bilateral issues were touched upon. An agreement to establish a Joint Commission was also signed during this period by the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India, in the presence of the President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister.

इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन द्वारा पेश किया गया ज्ञापन

4356. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री ए० नीलालोहिशा दसन नाडार :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 दिसम्बर, 1982 को इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन, इन्द्र प्रस्थ



मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त ज्ञापन पर विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नत मोहसिना किदवाई) :**  
(क) से (ग) जी हां । भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ के मुख्य सुझाव ये हैं : (1) मेडिकल कालेजों में केपिटेशन फीस को समाप्त करना (2) प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सा डाक्टरों के प्रवास पर रोक लगाना तथा वेतनमान का संशोधन (3) अल्पकालिक चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रमों को चलाने पर रोक लगाना (4) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीतियां बनाने में भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ को शामिल करना ।

सरकार केपिटेशन फीस लेने के विरुद्ध है तथा अल्पकालिक चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम चलाने के पक्ष में नहीं है । प्रशिक्षित डाक्टरों को प्रवासन पर रोक लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा तथा इस के विभिन्न सहयोगी संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे चिकित्सा अधिकारियों की सेवा शर्तों तथा पदोन्नति के अवसरों में हाल ही में हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के पुनर्गठन के परिणामस्वरूप काफी सुधार किया गया है । इस सेवा के अधिकारियों को पदोन्नति के और अवसर देने के लिए सभी ग्रेडों में काफी पदों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है । केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कुछ ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति का कोटा भी बढ़ा दिया गया है । भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् का एक सदस्य है, इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीतियां बनाने के कार्य में भाग लेने के उस के पास अपेक्षित अवसर हैं ।

### Recommendations made by uneconomic branch line committee

4357. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Uneconomic Branch Line Committee regarding the Narrow Gauge Lines in the country;

(b) whether the recommendations have been examined and decisions arrived at;

(c) if so, the decision regarding the future of these narrow gauge Railway lines;

(d) the names of narrow gauge lines and the length thereof with the names of the States these pass through;

(e) the details of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge and broad gauge lines so far, since the submission of the Committee report;

(f) whether his Ministry had consulted respective State Governments to know their views about the future of the narrow gauge lines; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6216/83].

### Stopping Madras-Bokaro and Link Express trains at Ambadola Station

4358. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway has conducted traffic and passenger survey of Ambadola Railway Station of Waltair Division;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report during the year 1981 and 1982;

(c) whether there was a demand from the public of the area for stoppage of Madras-Bokaro and Link Express trains at Ambadola Station on the basis of the traffic survey and of passenger amenities;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the South Eastern Railway for providing a stoppage of both the express trains there so far;

(e) whether during the last three years the South Eastern Railway took decisions for providing a halt of these express trains at more than one stations between Madras and Bokaro; and

(f) if so, why this request was not considered so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):  
(a) to (d) An assessment based on the sale of tickets at Ambadola station in May, 1982 showed that the level of traffic did not justify provision of a stoppage to these trains at this station.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Minor Ports

4359. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Minor Ports in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the development and management of these ports has been handed over to respective States by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this decision by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) There are about 226 Minor Ports out of which 139 are working ports. State-wise details are as follows:

Gujarat . . . . .	39
Maharashtra . . . . .	48
Karnataka . . . . .	21
Kerala . . . . .	13
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	8
Pondicherry . . . . .	1
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	7
Orissa . . . . .	2
	-----
	139
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(b) and (c) Development and Management of minor ports has all along been the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. There was however, a system of grant of central loan assistance to the States for developing the minor ports. This system was discontinued after the fifth Plan in the wake of recommendation of the National Development Council to reduce the number of centrally sponsored schemes and to transfer funds, thus released, to States in accordance with the new formula. At present funds for developing the minor ports are provided in the plans of the respective maritime States.

#### Tribal Languages with Scripts

4360. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that some tribal languages have got scripts of their own;

(b) if so, the names of such languages;

(c) the measures taken by the Ministry to develop and preserve these tribal language scripts, so far; and

(d) grants provided by the Ministry to the voluntary organisations engaged for the development of the languages and to preserve the culture, tradition and custom of these tribes so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir According to the information furnished by Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, some tribal communities have invented new scripts for their languages, namely, Santhali and Saura.

(c) The general policy followed by the Government, in the interest of speedy development of tribal languages, is to adapt the script of the State language to write them. The Central Institute of Indian Languages has been working on the tribal, border and other minority languages. This Institute has

done preliminary study on the scripts of Santhali and Saura languages. The study points out that from the point of view adequacy of representing the sound of these languages, there are some inadequacies.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is presently working on two projects for preparation of a primer and instructional material written in tribal languages. One is the preparation of a primer for children in class I of the Saura tribe of Ganjam and Koraput districts of Orissa. The second is the preparation of instructional material for students of non formal education centres in tribal areas of West Bengal.

(d) A list of Institutions/Organisations to which grants have been made during the last five years for promotion of tribal languages is given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

*List of Institutions Organisations to which Grants have been made during the last Five Years for Promotion of Tribal Languages*

1 1978-79	Institute of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Bhubaneswar, Orissa for teaching tribal languages to Government Officials	Rs 10,000/-
2 1979-80	Renjyong Mutanchi Ringmom Kurmom eGangtofor Publication of monthly magazine "Maya Lyan," in Lepacha language	Rs 4,843/-
3. 1980-81	Matharyanam Vigyana Pracchar Ashram, Marchigooda, Orissa for publication of 27 manuscripts of Saura language	Rs 10,000/-
4. 1981-82	The Lokanike an, Galtutta for purchase of book "Chakma Proverbs".	Rs 2403/-
	The Institute of Tribal Dialects & Culture, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) for teaching Tribal language to Govt Officials & Unemployed graduate	Rs 10,000/-
	Mundari Samrj Sanwar Jamda Orissa for teaching of Mundari language	Rs. 6,000/-
5. 1982-83	Vigyana Pracchar Ashram Orissa for publication of 27 Manuscripts of Saura Language.	Rs. 10,000/-
	Adivasi Seva Samiti, West Bengal for compilation of "Dictionary in Santhali,"	Rs. 14,000/-
	Institute of Tribal Dialects Culture & Bhubaneswar for teaching Tribal Languages to Govt. Officials and Un-employed Graduates	Rs. 20,000/-

### Port Development Schemes for the Seventh Plan

4361, SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-ministerial committee has been set up to formulate port development schemes for the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to plan port development scheme well in advance;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) whether Nhava-Sheva port project will not be completed in time and this will be included in Seventh Plan; and

(e) how many plan projects included in the Sixth Plan have been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) to (c) The Planning Commission have constituted a Working Group for preparing proposals for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) for the Ports Sector on 25th October, 1982. The first meeting of the Working Group to formulate broad strategy for development of major ports was held on 2nd February, 1983.

(d) The Nhava Sheva Port Project is planned for completion by end of 1986. Thus, it will be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan also.

(e) The major port projects included in the Sixth Plan completed so far are as follows:—

(i) Port facilities for export of iron-ore of the Kudremukh Iron-ore Project at New Mangalore Port.

(ii) Construction of Coal Jetty at Tuticorin Port.

### World Bank Assistance for Modernisation and Maintenance of Railway Project

4362, SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway will receive during 1983-84 assistance of \$ 400 million from the World Bank of modernisation and maintenance of Railway projects;

(b) if so, how much loan has so far been sanctioned by them;

(c) how much out of that has been utilised so far; and

(d) by what time balance will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance amounting to US \$ 400 million for the Second Railway Modernisation and Maintenance Project. The Credit/Loan Agreement was signed on 23-12-82 and is available for utilisation upto September 30, 1987.

(c) No amount out of the Credit/Loan has been withdrawn by Indian Railways so far.

(d) The amount under this Credit/Loan can be withdrawn from the Bank at any time before the closing date i.e., September 30, 1987.

### Setting up of Working Group Re. Adoption of Children

4363, SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been set up to go into the question of adoption of children;

(b) whether the Ministry is also identifying problems of co-ordination and monitoring the integrated child development service programme;

(c) by what time the group is likely to submit its report; and

(d) what are the other schemes being considered for the welfare of the child development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (c) The Adoption Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 1980. The matter has also been raised before the Supreme Court in criminal miscellaneous petition No. 1171. The matter was discussed at a meeting on 11 March, 1983 convened by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Now the Supreme Court's judgement is awaited.

(b) Yes, Sir. The programme is monitored closely at State as well as Central Government levels. Medical Colleges and All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been involved in monitoring and survey of health and nutrition aspects. Coordination forums have been set up at Central, State and district/project levels.

(d) There are other centrally assisted schemes of child welfare like services for destitute children and creches for the children of poor working mothers in unorganised.

ए०पी० एक्सप्रेस के साथ डिब्बे जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव

4364. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :  
श्री बापू साहिब पकलेकर :  
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ए० पी० एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में कितने डिब्बे लगाने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या डिब्बों की संख्या समय-समय पर कम या अधिक की जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या क्षमता से अधिक डिब्बे रेलगाड़ी में लगाये जाते हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या क्षमता से अधिक डिब्बे लगाना अप्रतिहार्य खतरा मोल लेना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) 123/124 आन्ध्र प्रदेश एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में 21 सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सुरक्षा और अन्य सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी के लिए कभी-कभी एक अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा जोड़ा जाता है । अन्तिम क्षणों में कोई टूट-फूट हो जाने और उपयुक्त डिब्बा न मिलने के कारण इस गाड़ी को यदाकदा कम डिब्बों के साथ चलाना पड़ता है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि वापिस देना

4365. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने लोकों और कैरिज कैटीन, अजमेर में दिसम्बर 1979 तक काम किया और जिन्हें बाद में लोको वर्कशॉप और

कैरिज वर्कशाप में स्थाई रूप से खपा लिया गया था उनकी कैंटीन में सेवा के दौरान जमा की गई भविष्य निधि की धनराशि को वापस नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) दोनों कैंटीन में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी भविष्य निधि की कितनी धनराशि जमा है ; और

(ग) भविष्य निधि की उक्त धनराशि को सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को वापस करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं और यह धनराशि उन्हें कब तक वापस दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य संत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 54 कर्मचारी । भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि लगभग 13,000 रु० ।

(ग) भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, जयपुर से उपयुक्त सभी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि राशि रेलों को हस्तांतरित करने के लिए पहले ही अनुरोध कर दिया गया है और उनसे यह राशि प्राप्त होने पर वापस कर दी जायेगी ।

#### Admission Forms for Education Institutions with Statements of Religions and Castes

4366. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in some of the forms prescribed by educational institutions for admissions, examinations etc. the candidates are required to state their religion and caste;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to get the columns

pertaining to religion and caste deleted so as to promote the concept of a casteless society and encourage secularism;

(c) whether it is also proposed to delete the column relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the general forms and prescribed separate forms with a distinct colour for the use of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information available in the Ministry there are more than six lakhs educational institutions ranging from pre-primary schools to post graduate institutions and universities in all parts of the country. A vast majority of these institutions are outside the purview of the Central Government. Moreover, it is entirely within the competence of the concerned educational authorities to devise such application forms for admission to and examinations conducted by them. Information in regard to these matters is not collected by the Ministry and is, therefore, not available.

(b) This Ministry have issued instructions to all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations advising them to eliminate the references to caste and sub-castes from admission forms.

(c) and (d) The deletion of columns relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the general forms and prescribing separate forms with a distinct colour for the use of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would not serve useful purpose.



### Blindness in Rural Children

4367. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the blindness in rural children;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether it is due to lack of nutritious food; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHISINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). No survey regarding blindness in rural children has been conducted by the Government. However, a sample survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75 estimated that among children vitamin-A deficiency alone effects more than 30,000 every year leading to keratomalacia and blindness. This survey also revealed that incidence of blindness due to malnutrition (Vitamin-A deficiency) was only 2 per cent of the total blindness.

(d) A scheme to prevent blindness due to vitamin-A deficiency among children is in operation since Fourth Five Year Plan through oral administration of massive dose of vitamin a solution. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 125 millions pre-school children will be protected. The scheme is implemented mostly in rural areas of States/UTs.

Besides educational efforts to popularise breast feeding, appropriate weaning foods, use of green leafy vegetables and other food stuffs rich in Vitamin A are being intensified through all media of mass communication and interpersonal communication channels.

Besides the above, Government have Launched and National Programme for Control of Blindness which aims at providing comprehensive eye care services.

### Feeling among Arab Countries to recognise Israel

4368. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a feeling among the Arab Countries to give recognition to Israel; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Indian Government and whether there is a change of attitude regarding Israel by Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) In September, 1982, Arab Heads of State meeting at Fez adopted a 8-point Charter, point 7 of which states the following:

"The Security Council guarantees peace among all States of the region including the independent Palestinian State".

(b) The Government of India has welcomed the Fez Charter. There is no change in our attitude towards Israel.

### Account of Funds allocated for adult Education

4369. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds to the States and Union territories during the Sixth Plan for adult education;

(b) whether State Government and Union territories have spent their accounts for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and is not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-  
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):**

(a) An amount of Rs. 68 crores has been earmarked to the States and

Union territories during the Sixth Plan for adult education.

(b) and (c). A statement showing State-wise expenditure incurred during the three years is attached.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	Expen- diture	Central grant sanctioned and State expendi- ture incurred	Central grant sanctioned upto 21-3-1982 and antici- pated Expdr.
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	97.39	108.72	164.76
2. Assam . . . . .	70.60	98.95	93.09
3. Bihar . . . . .	294.05	236.31	393.89
4. Gujarat . . . . .	154.65	128.49	144.01
5. Haryana . . . . .	63.02	44.08	58.79
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	5.48	8.14	13.14
7. Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	49.39	56.72	48.19
8. Karnataka . . . . .	124.45	114.79	136.89
9. Kerala . . . . .	14.67	25.80	17.13
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	70.60	177.96	274.29
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	158.13	187.18	226.13
12. Manipur . . . . .	31.76	19.94	35.82
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	25.39	22.14	24.68
14. Nagaland . . . . .	20.38	18.08	18.72
15. Orissa . . . . .	67.39	69.56	70.16
16. Punjab . . . . .	37.86	—	70.27
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	88.39	136.03	178.38
18. Sikkim . . . . .	3.82	11.87	6.77
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	125.16	169.17	225.25

	1	2	3	4
20. Tripura . . . . .		126.72	28.36	30.34
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		143.01	167.35	367.81
22. West Bengal . . . . .		153.13	162.96	231.47
23. A & N Islands . . . . .		2.60	3.01	4.47
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		3.97	9.46	17.72
25. Ghandigarh . . . . .		2.95	3.15	4.51
26. D & N Haveli . . . . .		0.90	0.84	1.09
27. Delhi . . . . .		36.24	35.93	45.50
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .		6.03	2.99	6.44
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .		1.85	0.96	0.97
30. Mizoram . . . . .		4.32	6.79	7.76
31. Pondicherry . . . . .		4.50	4.73	6.30
Total . . . . .		1988.80	2060.46	2924.97

### Implementation of suggestions made at Educational Secretaries

4370. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Conference of Education Secretaries was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made to increase the standard of education in the country; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For raising the standard of education in the country, the Conference made a number of recommendations, the copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library for information of the Hon'ble Members. These recommendations have been sent to all States and Union Territories for implementation.

### पिथौरागढ़ में आरक्षण सुविधायें

4371. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक रेल लाइनों से दूर स्थित कितने स्थानों पर रेल एवं सड़क आरक्षण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार 1983-84 में पिथौरागढ़ को भी यह सुविधा देने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस माह तक पिथौरागढ़ को यह सुविधा मिल जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). पिथौरागढ़ में पार्सल और माल बुक करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम द्वारा एक आउट एजेंसी का संचालन किया जा रहा है। यात्री बुकिंग के लिए भी एजेंसी खोलने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम ने अपनी कोई इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की है।

राज्यों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों और मातृ-शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति

4372. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के अन्तर्गत देशभर में कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, उपकेन्द्र और मातृ-शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सभी राज्यों ने निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन राज्यों ने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार उपरोक्त केन्द्र नहीं खोले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहल्लिना किदवाई) :

(क) से (ग). 1982-83 के दौरान 209 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 7931 उप-

केन्द्र खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि ऐसे केन्द्रों का सारा कार्य अब उप-केन्द्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। वर्ष 1982-83 में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई आंकड़े नहीं मिले हैं। वैसे, उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के आधार पर यह प्रतीत होता है कि सन् 1982-83 के दौरान उपर्युक्त लक्ष्यों के मुकाबले 188 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 7656 उप-केन्द्र खोले जाने की संभावना है। आशा है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा लक्ष्यों से भी अधिक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोल लेंगे। गुजरात, जम्मू व कश्मीर, केरल, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य उतने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं खोल पाएंगे जितने कि लक्ष्यों में निर्धारित किये गए हैं। इसी प्रकार आशा है कि जहां केरल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल निर्धारित लक्ष्यों ने अधिक उप केन्द्र खोल लेंगे वहां आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा राज्य निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के बराबर उप केन्द्र नहीं खोल सकेंगे।

पटना रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए भूमि

4373. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा:

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को भीड़ और प्लेटफार्म, रेल लाइन तथा ट्रेन टर्मिनल को अपर्याप्त सुविधा को देखते हुए रेल मंत्रालय ने स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से जमीन की मांग की है और ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(घ) पटना जंक्शन पर यात्री टर्मिनल सुविधा में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से शहीद पार्क समिति नियंत्रणाधीन हाडिंग पार्क, पटना जंक्शन पर 4.55 एकड़ भूमि को बिहार राज्य सरकार से पूर्व रेलवे को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया था । लेकिन यह भूमि परिवहन निगम के लिये खाली छोड़ दी गयी थी ।

**Reimbursement of expenditure on hearing aid instrument to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries**

4374. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of CGHS beneficiaries suffering from poor hearing are recommended use of Hearing Aid instruments by the CGHS authorised doctors;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred by the CGHS beneficiaries on the Hearing Aids instruments is reimbursed to the patients; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor when expenditure spent on pace-makers is reimbursed to heart patients and large amounts on treatment/hospitalisation of CGHS beneficiaries in and outside the country are met by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). wherever the use of hearing aid is

considered justified it is recommended by the C.G.H.S. doctors, Under the CGHS Rules, the cost of such aids is not reimbursable. Expenditure on pace-maker is reimbursed to the heart patients as it is considered a life saving measure.

**A. C. First Class Coaches**

4375. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any economic utility in retaining the A. C. First Class category of coaches in Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the overall income and expenditure performances on this account for the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons retaining these expensive coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) to (c). Various classes of travel, including A. C. First Class, have been provided on the Indian Railways to cater to the requirements of different types of passengers, including foreign tourists.

The earnings from passengers who travelled in A. C. First Class during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	in lakhs or Rs.
1979-80	598
1980-81	724
1981-82	939

Expenditure on coaching services is not booked separately for different types of coaches.

**Celebration of December 1982 as  
Employment month for Disabled**

4376. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Social Welfare, had decided to celebrate "December 1982" as "Employment Month" for the disabled throughout the country;

(b) if so, the figures of targets achieved during December 1982 (State-wise) in rehabilitating by giving employment to the physically handicapped;

(c) out of the above, how many disabled persons were (i) rehabilitated by self-employment (ii) employed by Central/State Governments (iii) employed by Corporations and Public Sector Undertakings (iv) other means of employment in Madhya Pradesh State; and

(d) what are the figures of disabled/handicapped persons in Madhya Pradesh State and the job-potential employment identified in each district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected .....

**Transfer of "Delhi Gate" area of Red  
Fort to department of Archaeology**

4377. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has acquired the Delhi

Gate area inside the Red Fort from the Military Authorities;

(b) whether there is a lot of over crowding and congestion at the present only entrance at the Lahore Gate to the Red Fort;

(c) whether the Civic Amenities Forum had met the Superintending Archaeologist of Delhi Circle on 1 October, 1982 and requested to make a 2nd entrance to the Red Fort via Ring Road through the "Delhi Gate" as an additional facility and to reduce the over-crowding of visitors at Lahore Gate; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government for removing the military establishment inside the Red Fort in a phased programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Delhi Gate and the adjoining area upto Hathi gate including Asad Burj has been handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India by the Military Authorities.

(b) No, Sir. The congestion is, however, in Archaded Meena Bazar which is not under the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) Yes, Sir. Visitors are allowed to enter the Red Fort both from the Lahore and Delhi Gates.

(d) A phased programme has already been drawn to handover the entire Red Fort to the Archaeological Survey of India. First and Second phases of handing over has been completed excepting the Arcaded Meena Bazar.



**Ratification of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 and its 1978 Protocol**

4378. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not still ratified and accepted the International Convention for the prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 and the Protocol of 1978 on control of pollution of sea by oil and other pollutants;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping carriers operating between Gulf and Eastern countries are dumping huge quantities of oil sludge pollutants near the south western coast line of Arabian Sea causing grave hazard to marine life;

(d) whether the non-ratification of the 1978 Protocol and 1973 Convention prevents the Government from taking action against pollution by foreign ships; and

(e) the reasons as to why the Government at their own instance do not possess nor process any information on hazards by sea pollution by foreign ships on the coast line of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):**

(a) and (b). India has not still ratified the International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL Convention) and its Protocol of 1978, for the reason that certain requirements specified in the Convention have to be provided, e.g.,

requirements of survey and certification of ships, creation of reception facilities at ports with the supporting manpower. It is likely to take some time to provide for the requirements of the Convention.

(c) to (e). Government have received no reports about pollution of Indian waters by foreign ships operating between the Gulf and Eastern countries. Action can, however, be taken in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil) Rules, 1974. The Merchant Shipping Act also empowers the Government to transmit information relating to pollution of sea by oil by a vessel to the Government of the country whose flag the vessel carries, for taking action against the shipowner/master of the vessel.

The Indian Coast Guards also keep vigil on ships in such cases.

**Running of Jayanti Janta Express and Assam Mail via Lucknow-Muzaffarpur**

4379. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have spent crores of rupees for the conversion of M.G. line to B. G. line between Lucknow and Muzaffarpur;

(b) if so, whether there is no direct and fast train from Delhi to Assam via Lucknow-Muzaffarpur routes; and

(c) reasons for not running 153/154 Jayanti Janta Express and 85/86 Assam Mail on this route to help the people of this area and to lower down the burden on the mail line between Delhi and Mughalsarai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Diversion of 153/154 Jayanti Janta Express and 85/86 Assam Mail via Lucknow-Gorakhpur route has not been found desirable, as this would deprive the passengers of Kanpur-Mughalsarai-Barauni section of these services, which are very popular.

Estimated expenditure on foreign visits  
in connection with non-aligned  
conference

4380. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Ministerial staff to foreign countries be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of trips made by the Foreign Minister alongwith his Ministerial staff to foreign countries in connection with the Non-aligned countries summit;

(b) the estimated foreign exchange incurred in this regard; and

(c) whether all the expenses were borne by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Foreign Minister alongwith his Ministerial staff did not make any trip to foreign countries in connection with the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बजट में भारत का योगदान

4381. श्री मूल चन्द ढागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के कुल वार्षिक व्यय में भारत के योगदान की प्रतिशतता कितनी है और उसके क्या मानदण्ड हैं ; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ को, वर्षवार, कितनी धनराशि का योगदान दिया गया ।

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीष्): (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के नियमित बजट में भारत का अंशदान महासभा द्वारा अनुमोदित "आकलन के पैमाने" के हिसाब से तय किया जाता है । आकलन का पैमाना सदस्य देश की "देने की क्षमता" के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है । और इसमें संबंधित सदस्य देश की विभिन्न बातों जैसे राष्ट्रीय आय के तुलनात्मक अनुमानों, प्रति व्यक्ति आय और विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने की किसी राज्य की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । इन अंशदानों की एक अधिकतम और न्यूनतम सीमा रेखा भी है ।

इस पैमाने के अनुसार 1977, '78 और 79 के तीन वर्षों के लिए भारत का अंशदान संयुक्त राष्ट्र के कुल बजट का 0.68 प्रतिशत तय किया गया था । 1980, '81 और '82 के लिए यह 0.6 प्रतिशत था और 1983, '84 और '85 के लिए यह अंशदान 0.36 प्रतिशत होगा ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के नियमित बजट में भारत का अंशदान इस प्रकार था :—

अंशदान

वर्ष	डालर	रुपये (अदायगी के वर्ष में लागू विनियम दरों के आधार पर)
1982	36,26,917	3,37,30,328
1981	34,27,678	2,91,35,663
1980	30,72,344	2,45,78,752
1979	33,42,953	2,67,43,624
1978	27,40,119	2,24,68,976

“टी० बी० स्टिल मेजर किलर इन इण्डिया शीर्षक” समाचार

4382 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24-3-82 के दैनिक दी इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में “टी. बी. स्टिल मेजर किलर इन इंडिया” शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और तपेदिक से प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्ति मरते हैं ;

(ग) इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं, और इसके तेजी से फैलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की

गई है और उसका उपयोग किस प्रकार से हो रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहिनी कान्दवई) :

(क) हां, 24 मार्च, 1982 के “इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस” में “टी० बी० स्टिल मेजर किलर इन इंडिया” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार ने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ।

(ख) क्षय रोग से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की विश्वसनीय संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है । वैसे, अनुमान है कि देश में प्रति एक लाख लगभग 80 से 100 व्यक्ति क्षय रोग से मर जाते हैं ।

(ग) देश में क्षय रोग की समस्या से निपटने और बीमार लोगों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये तथा राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग कार्यक्रम के अधीन क्षय रोग की रोग दर एवं मृत्युदर को कम करने के उद्देश्य से देश के प्रत्येक जिले में स्टाफ एवं उपकरणों से पूरी तरह लैस जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं । ये केन्द्र, संबंधित जिले में स्थित चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों के जरिए क्षय रोगियों का पता लगाने, उनका इलाज करने और निवारक सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं । छोटी आयु वाले वर्गों में क्षय रोग की रोकथाम के लिये रोग क्षमीकरण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में नवजात बच्चों और शिशुओं को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये जाते हैं सक्रिय एवं संक्रामक क्षय रोगियों का पता लगाकर आधुनिक क्षय-रोगी औषधियों से उनका इलाज करके उन्हें गैर-संक्रामक बनाने की बात पर बल दिया जा रहा है ताकि यह रोग और अधिक न फैल सके ।

ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि देश में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है ।

(घ) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को क्षय रोग रोधी औषधियाँ/सामग्री एवं उपकरण तथा स्वैच्छिक निकायों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे क्षय रोग क्लीनिकों को क्षय रोग रोधी औषधियाँ सप्लाई करने की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये राज्यों को सहायता देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अधीन छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 700.00 लाख रुपये का परिचय्य आवंटित किया गया है ।

1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान क्रमशः 189 लाख रुपये एवं 203.95 लाख रुपये की सामग्री और उपकरण/क्षय रोग रोधी औषधियाँ सप्लाई की गई । आशा है कि 1982-83 के दौरान 200 लाख रुपये की सामग्री एवं उपकरण/क्षय रोग रोधी औषधियाँ सप्लाई की जायेंगी ।

**रेलवे कर्मचारियों की वर्दी की किस्म**

4383. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जिस आधार पर वर्दी उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, वह उस आधार पर उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और जिस कपड़ों से उनकी वर्दी बननी चाहिए वह उस किस्म का नहीं होता है और एक ही धुलाई में उसका रंग फीका पड़ जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) और (ख) रेल कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न

पात्र कोटियों के लिए वर्दियों की व्यवस्था वर्तमान वर्दी विनियमों के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । वर्दियों की सप्लाई की मात्रा, गर्मी और सर्दी दोनों मौसमों की वर्दियों की किस्म को वर्दी विनियमों में दिये गये निर्धारित मानदण्ड और विनियमों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है । वर्दियों के लिए कपड़ा महानिदेशक, प्रति एवं निपटान के माध्यम से निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप ही खरीदा जाता है । जब कभी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो उसकी यथोचित जांच की जाती है ।

#### New proposals for national highways in Madhya Pradesh

4384. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received some new proposals for National Highways proposed by State Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) their scope in future planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Owing to financial limitations, the Govt. of India are unable to take over any new road as a National Highway at present and this applies to the roads in question also.

## STATEMENT

S. Name of the route  
No. proposed.

1. Bhopal Multai - Chhindwara-Seoni - Mandla - Shahpura-Shahdol - Ambikapur - Gumla (to Ranchi).
2. (Lucknow - Allahabad)-Mangawan Sidhi Waidhan Ambikapur-Raigarh Sambalpur (to Bhubaneswar).
3. (Bhopal) Obaidullaganj-Itarsi-Betul-Multai-Nagpur.
4. Bhopal-Vidhisha-Sagar (to Lucknow).
5. Gawalior-Jhansi-Nowgong- Rewa.
6. Raipur - Bilaspur - Ambikapur-Patna.
7. Bhopal - Dewas - Indore-Jhabua-Ahmedabad.
8. Jagdalpur-Rajahmundry.
9. Jagdalpur-Nizamabad.
10. Jyoteshwar Bhedagha Mandla Kanha.
11. Hoshangabad- Itarsi Pipariya-Pachohari.
12. Indore-Onkarehsvar-Gujri Mandu Dhar-Indore.
13. Jagdalpur-Kotamsar.

**Review and standardisation of  
text books**

4385. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to review and standardise the

text books of Primary, Middle and Secondary education system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to form a study group to suggest the necessary modification in the present education system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Government have already taken up a review of school text books in all States/U.Ts. from the national integration angle. All text books of Primary, Middle and Secondary schools will be taken up for evaluation. However, to begin with the programme is being confined to the evaluation of history and language text books. Text books in other subjects will be taken up for review in later phases.

There is no proposal for standardising text books of Primary Middle and Secondary education system. The National Council of Educational Research and Training prepares model text books which are open for adoption/adaptation by States/U.Ts.

(c) No, Sir.

**Construction work on National Highway No. 12 between Jabalpur-Jaipur**

4386. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work on National Highway No. 12 between Jabalpur-Jaipur is still incomplete in different sections;

(b) if so, details of incomplete work;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the work?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The National Highway between Jabalpur and Jaipur is traffic-worthy. However, a large number of improvement works are under progress.

(b) to (d). About 30 works costing Rs. 538 lakhs approximately in Madhya Pradesh and about 25 works costing Rs. 135 lakhs approximately in Rajasthan on National Highway No. 12 are at present in various stages of progress. They are likely to be completed on or before the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1985.

**Migrant labourers from Mayurbhanj missing in Nepal**

4387. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 migrant labourers from Mayurbhanj working in Nepal have been missing;

(b) if so, whether efforts have since been made to locate them; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). In 1980, 17 labourers from Mayurbhanj district were taken to Nepal to be employed on road construction work. All the labourers returned home by July 1980.

In October 1981, the Government of Orissa informed us that another batch of 24 Oriya labourers was taken to Nepal. Our Embassy in Kathmandu was requested to take up the matter with the HMG of Nepal. Certain in-

formation required by the Nepal Government has been sought from the State Government.

(c) The matter will be further pursued with Nepal Government upon the receipt of information from the State Government.

**Visit of delegation from U.S.S.R.**

4388. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many delegations headed by the Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Vice-Ministers from USSR visited India during the calendar year 1982; and

(b) the names of the Ministers who headed the delegations, nature and status of each delegation and names of members thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed before the House as soon as available.

**राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनें**

4389. श्री बनवारी लाल :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में कितनी नई रेल लाइनें बिछाई जा रही हैं तथा



कितनी नई रेल लाइनों के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और क्या इसकी सूची सप्ताह १८ पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में राजस्थान राज्य में कौन-कौन सी नई रेल लाइनों का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष टोंक नगर और टोंक जिला मुख्यालय को रेल से जोड़ने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण करवा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सप्ताह १८ पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 6217/83]

### People suffering from epilepsy State-wise

4390. SHR CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffer from epilepsy in the country, State-wise and Union Territories-wise;

(b) if so, whether epilepsy affects all people but incidence is higher in children; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check this disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A statement showing the position upto 1978 is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Maternal and child Health services, being one of the effective means of preventing epilepsy, are being improved on a national basis.

### Statement

During the year, 1976, 1977 & 1978

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	1976	1977	1978
1	Andhra Pradesh	48070	49531	45415
2	Assam	752	1789	1753
3	Bihar	..	..	..
4	Gujarat	2913	..	1270
5	Haryana	9855	7905	5
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	34152	430568	25916

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1976	1977	1978
9.	Kerala .. .. .	24669	20672	10269
10.	Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	24484	38057	..
11.	Maharashtra .. .. .	6272	6966	5816
12.	Manipur .. .. .	1067	91	98
13.	Meghalaya .. .. .	333	394	..
14.	Nagaland .. .. .	491	215	761
15.	Orissa .. .. .	6797	7846	..
16.	Punjab .. .. .	13565	18897	20796
17.	Rajasthan .. .. .	6647	16197	..
18.	Sikkim .. .. .	..	..	..
19.	Tamilnadu .. .. .	22090	..	..
20.	Tripura .. .. .	121	125	5681
21.	Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	9751	..	..
22.	West Bengal .. .. .	139	88	24
23.	A & N Island .. .. .	189	77	121
24.	Arunachal Pradesh .. .. .	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh .. .. .	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .. .. .	6	4	4
27.	Delhi .. .. .	..	..	..
28.	Goa Daman & Diu .. .. .	..	..	89
29.	Lakshadweep .. .. .	..	..	48
30.	Mizoram .. .. .	..	..	..
31.	Pondicherry .. .. .	..	..	..
Total .. .. .		212263	211912	126121

इलाहाबाद किले में शिलालेख

पालिश बर्बाद होती जा रही हैं ; और

439. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :  
क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन शिलालेखों की  
सुरक्षा और देखभाल के लिये सरकार  
द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण  
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० पी० के० थुंगन) :  
(क) जी हां ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अशोक  
और समुद्रगुप्त काल की बहुमूल्य प्रशस्तियां  
इलाहाबाद किले, उत्तर प्रदेश में शिलालेखों में  
खुदी हुई हैं जो सेना के नियंत्रण में है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उचित  
देखभाल के अभाव में उक्त प्रशस्तियों की

(ख) और (ग). स्तम्भ के ऊपर  
मौसमी प्रभाव दिखाई देने लगा है । स्तम्भ  
के रासायनिक उपचार के लिये भारतीय  
पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा आवश्यक कदम  
उठाये गये हैं ।

**Progress of work on Howrah-Amta line**

4392. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Howrah-Amta broad gauge line in terms of earth work, laying of lines, construction of bridge and culverts, electrification, construction of Stations and platforms;

(b) what is the percentage of work done in terms of above mentioned items;

(c) whether the Progress is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, what steps are going to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) Construction of line has been taken up between Santragachi and Bargachia (23.93 Kms. as Phase I, of the Howrah Amta/Chamadanga BG line. The percentage progress, item-wise is as under:—

**(1) Civil Engineering Works :**

(i) Earth work	..	..	96%
(ii) Minor bridges	..	..	100%
(iii) Major bridges	..	..	80%
(iv) Laying of tracks	..	..	Nil
(v) Station buildings	..	..	98%
(vi) Platforms	..	..	100%
Overall (Ph. I)	..	..	81%

2 Electrification .. .. 3%

3 Signal & Telecommunication... Nil

(c) and (d) The project has been planned to be completed in a phased manner in order that maximum benefit could be derived from work completed. The work is being progressed to the extent of availability of resources funds).

**Production of Banned High Dose Oestrogen Progesterone Combination Drugs**

4393. SHRI MANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that high dose oestrogen progesterone combination drugs, though harmful and prohibited by the Government, has been produced in huge quantity.

(b) whether Government are aware that those drugs might be sold in black market even after the last date of its sale; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M JOSHI): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken by the Government to ban fixed dose combinations of Oestrogens fixed Progestins in the country and cut-off dates for stopping the manufacture and sale of these preparations have been stipulated as 31st December, 1982 and 30th June, 1983 respectively. Some of the manufacturers of these preparations such as Organon (India) Ltd. Calcutta, Unichem Laboratories, Bombay and Nicholas Laboratories, Bombay have filed writ petitions in the High Courts at Calcutta and Bombay against the decision of the Government to ban the manufacture and sale of these preparations and the Courts have given interim stay orders. Government is examining the legal position arising out of the stay orders.

### Performance of Railways

4394. SHRI RAM PRASAD  
AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed in the last seven months to improve the performance of railways in general and of the Railway Board and Zonal General Manager in particular;

(b) specific results achieved so far or expected soon; and

(c) steps taken to reduce the under-utilisation of coaches, box-type wagons and locomotives in the last seven months and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Reorganisation of Railways is a continuous process and is kept under constant review. The basic criterion is the need of relieving existing Zones/divisions of excessive workload with a view to improving administrative and operational efficiency consistent with the needs of the rail users. The policy adopted by Ministry of Railways in this regard is a dynamic one and reorganisation is resorted to as and when the need arises keeping in view, however, the economic aspects and administrative viability.

A high-powered Expert Committee called the Railway Reforms Committee has been set up to examine and report on the various aspects of Railway working in a comprehensive manner. One of the terms of reference of the Committee, inter-alia, includes the

need to examine the organisational structure of the management at various levels, including the apex body viz., the Railway Board, and to suggest changes as necessary. The report of the Committee on the Organisational structure of the management at various levels is still awaited. Reorganisation of the Railways, creation of zones/divisions is also one of the terms of reference of the Railway Reforms Committee. Further action in the matter, if any, will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee. Meanwhile, greater powers have been delegated to the Zonal Railways Managers and others down the line to ensure smooth and efficient discharge of responsibilities.

(c) A strict watch is kept on the utilisation of different types of wagons including BOX wagons. Railways have been given instructions to move BOX wagons in Block Rakes and not piecemeal which has brought about improvement by way of higher loading and reduction in turn round of BOX wagons. The comparative position of BOX loading for the seven months period July, 1982 to January, 1983 of 1982-83 as compared to corresponding period of 1981-82 shows an improvement of approximately 4.4 per cent.

The utilisation of locomotives has also shown improvement as can be seen from the figures of Net Tonne Kilometres per goods locomotive day in use given below for 1981-82 and the period from April 1982 to December, 1982:

Net Tonne Kms per locomotive day in use.

(Goods—BG)

	Diesel	Electric
1981-82 . . . . .	222,601	252,582
1982-83 . . . . . (Apr.-Dec)	252,767	323,429
(Based on train documents).		

### Development of Unani System of Medicine

4395. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Unani Tib was one of the most efficacious treatment for many chronic ailments;

(b) whether there is much scope for the system to develop and the public in general needed to be enlightened about the efficacy of Unani Tib till now; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken so far for enlightening the public about the efficacy of Unani Tib and development of this system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The classical literature of Unani Medicine contains mention of remedies for chronic ailments.

(b) and (c) The major steps taken by Government to promote and popularise the Unani System of Medicine are as follows:—

(i) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine was established in 1979, at New Delhi, to initiate, guide, develop and coordinate research in different aspects, fundamental and applied, of Unani Medicine and to promote and assist Institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy. The Council has published 'A Hand Book of Common Remedies in Unani Systems of Medicine' in English Urdu, Hindi, Tamil and Telugu languages and is planning to publish it in other regional languages so that the vast population of the country be benefitted by the use of Unani Drugs in their day to day ailments. This book will also enlighten the public about the use of Unani Medicines.

(ii) Full assistance is being provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the upgraded de-

partment of post-graduate education in "Tamil Advia" (Unani Medicine at A.K. Tibbia College, Aligarh Muslim University and two upgraded departments of the Government Unani College, Hyderabad).

(iii) Under the Central Government Health Scheme, Unani Dispensaries/Units have been opened in Delhi, Hyderabad and Lucknow.

(iv) It has been proposed to set up a National Institute of Unani Medicine at Bangalore.

### **Accident prone stretches of road in the country**

4396. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the top 20 accident prone stretches of roads in the country;

(b) number of accidents that took place there is each of the last three years;

(c) immediate steps being taken to reduce the frequency of accidents there;

(d) has any survey been made of the road stretches which too are likely to become accident prone in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) to (e) Since there are several factors, apart from road deficiencies, such as driver behaviour, vehicle condition, traffic situation and environment, it is not possible to strictly categorise certain stretches of roads only as accidents prone. The State Governments, who are responsible for safety on roads, have been undertaking several measures including road engineering, installation of traffic



control devices, education, and enforcement of regulations for reducing the frequency of accidents.

### Training Centres for Handicapped in States

4397. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to set up training centres for handicapped;

(b) if so, the names of the States or Union territories where efforts have been made in this regard.

(c) the trade on which training facilities are being provided to the handicapped; and

(d) the guidelines proposed to be sent by the Centre to various States and Union territories to expedite the programme for setting up training centres for the handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Ministry of Labour have set up 13 vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped one each at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad; Jabalpur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Madras, Sitamarhi and Trivandrum for vocational evaluation and imparting adjustment training and short term training under Industrial training Institutes/industry. One more Vocational Rehabilitation Centre is being established at Bhubaneswar.

2. The Ministry of Social Welfare have set up the following training centres:—

1. Training Centre for the Adult Blind, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.

ii. Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad.

iii. Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi.

3. The following courses/trades are undertaken for training in these training centres.

Light engineering, radio assembling, typewriting, in English and Hindi, candlemaking, chair caning, manufacture of cotton and woollen textiles, manufacture of certain machines parts, sheet metal work, cutting and tailoring turning, photography, training in crafts such as needle work, drawing, paper work, doll making and machine knitting etc.

Financial assistance under a schematic pattern is available to voluntary organisations all over the country for setting up project for imparting vocational training to handicapped. 90 per cent of the estimated cost is met by the Central Government.

In addition to the centres run by Government of India, State Governments themselves also set up centres/institutions for imparting training to handicapped persons. Government of India have not issued any guidelines to the State Governments in this regard.

### Indefinite Closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University

4398. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been closed down indefinitely with effect from mid February, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University



which has been the centre of student unrest and other agitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) The University was closed *sine die* from February 26, 1983. However, it reopened on March 3, 1983.

(b) A section of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the School of Computer and Systems Sciences alleged on 1st February, 1983, that a member of the faculty of the School had victimised a student belonging to Scheduled Caste in the evaluation of a course and also used some uncomplimentary words which had hurt their feelings. They demanded the immediate suspension of the teacher. To press this demand, the Students' Union paralysed the University administration and boycotted all classes. The repeated appeals made by the Vice-Chancellor to the students to suspend the agitation did not have any effect, and they decided to further intensify the agitation and gherao the Vice-Chancellor. In view of this, it was decided to close the University for two days on February 25 and 26, 1983. As an indefinite gherao of the Vice-Chancellor started at his residence on February 25, 1983, and since there were no signs of restoration of normalcy, the Vice-Chancellor decided to order *sine die* closure of the University from February 26, 1983.

(c) As soon as allegations were made, the Dean of the School had agreed to look into the matter, but before he could start his enquiry, the students blocked the entrance to the School. On 7th February, 1983, the Vice-Chancellor requested a senior member of the School of Social Sciences to look into the incident in all its aspects. But this enquiry was not acceptable to the students. On 1st March, 1983, after the withdrawal of the agitation, the Vice-Chancellor has decided to look into the functioning of the School of Computer and Systems Sciences.

भागलपुर से टाटा नगर स्टेशन तक रेलगाड़ी में जुड़ने वाले रेल के डिब्बे को फिर से चालू करना

4399. श्री समीनुद्दीन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जनता शासन काल के दौरान भागलपुर से टाटा नगर स्टेशन तक एक रेल का डिब्बा रेल गाड़ी से जोड़ा जाता था किन्तु बाद में वह बन्द कर दिया गया जिसके कारण लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) लोगों को राहत देने के लिये उसे फिर से चालू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) और (ख) टाटा नगर और भागलपुर के बीच अक्टूबर 1977 से चलाये गये थू सवारी डिब्बे का कम उपयोग होने के कारण इसे अप्रैल, 1978 से चलाना बन्द कर दिया गया था।

(ग) प्राप्त होने वाली अपर्याप्त याता-यात को देखते हुए इस सवारी डिब्बे को पुनः चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कयूल से भागलपुर तक दोहरी रेल लाइन

4400. श्री समीनुद्दीन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बिहार में पूर्वी रेलवे के अन्तर्गत कयूल से भागलपुर

तक दोहरी रेल लाइनें बिछाने हेतु 1980 के बजट में प्रावधान किया गया था किन्तु रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और विलम्ब के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन हैं ; और

(ग) दोहरी रेल लाइनें बिछाने का कार्य कब से शुरू किया जायेगा ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) किउल-भागलपुर खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम 1980-81 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था। निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो चुका है और यह प्रगति पर है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**मः दर हिल बोसी से बँखनाथ धाम तक रेल लाइन बिछाना**

4401. श्री समीनुद्दीन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्दार हिल बोसी से बँखनाथ धाम तक 55 किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब पूरा किया गया था ;

(ग) अब तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य आरम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण

हैं और इसे कब तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) से (ग) हां। मन्दार हिल और बँखनाथ धाम के बीच रेल सम्पर्क कायम करने के लिये 1980-81 में किये गये प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण से पता चला था कि 59 किलो-मीटर लम्बे प्रस्तावित लाइन को बनाने में लगभग 11.99 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी और यह अर्थक्षम नहीं समझी गयी। अतः इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**विभिन्न जंतों में सवारी डिब्बों की आवश्यकता**

4402. श्री सत्य नासयण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आज कल यात्रियों की यात्रा के लिये कुल कितने सवारी डिब्बों की आवश्यकता है और उसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये रेलवे के विभिन्न जंतों में कितने सवारी डिब्बों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और उन्हें कितने डिब्बे मिल पायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) छठी योजना अवधि के लिये सवारी डिब्बों की आवश्यकता अखिल भारतीय आधार पर तैयार की गयी है और इसके आधार पर सवारी डिब्बों की अपेक्षित संख्या 14141 (बिजली गाड़ी यूनिटों को छोड़कर) आंकी गयी थी जिनमें 7742 बदलाव लेखे के लिये थे और शेष अतिरिक्त यातायात के लिये थे। योजना अवधि के लिये इस निधि में से 5680 सवारी डिब्बों (बिजली गाड़ी यूनिटों को छोड़कर) के लिये धन आवंटन किया गया है।

31-3-1982 को 27192 सवारी डिब्बों का बड़ा था जो मौजूदा गाड़ी सेवाओं को बनाये रखने के लिये पर्याप्त है।

**उज्जैन, इंदौर और रतलाम शहरों में रेलवे क्रासिंग**

4403. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन, इंदौर और रतलाम शहरों में भारी यातायात वाली सड़कों पर कितने रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यस्त सड़कों पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय उपर्युक्त व्यस्त सड़कों पर ओवरब्रिजों के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित करेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क)

नगर	संख्या	स्थान
उज्जैन	तीन	1 नीलगंगा
		2 हरि फटक
		3 जयतिहपुरा
इंदौर	तीन	1 स्वदेशी मिल्स के निकट
		2 राजकुमार मिल्स के निकट
		3 भांवर कुआँ मुख्य सड़क पर
रतलाम	दो	1 महु-नामच रोड
		2 सज्जन मिल्स के निकट।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने मार्च, 1982 में पत्राचार द्वारा रेलवे से अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान उज्जैन में हरि फटक समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण किया जाये। अभी तक कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ और न ही किसी अन्य समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) धनराशि की उपलब्धता की ध्यान में रखते हुए, समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण हेतु किसी प्रस्ताव को अपने निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिये रेल मंत्रालय विचार करेगा, बशर्ते कि वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें लागत में भागीदारी के आधार पर इसे प्रयोजित करें।

### Deterioration in Standard of Education

4404. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the haphazard growth of colleges and universities in the country resulting in the deterioration in the standard of education and academic quality;

(b) if so, what is the result thereof;

(c) whether Government consider the question of moratorium on new colleges and universities with a view to improving the academic quality; and

(d) if answer to (c) is in the negative, what steps are contemplated by the Government to check the haphazard growth of educational institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b) No specific study has been conducted about the growth in the number of universities and colleges and its impact on the standard and quality of education.

(c) and (d) The primary responsibility for the establishment of Universities and Colleges is that of the State Governments. However, the Central Government and the Universities Grants Commission have been urging the State Governments from time to time that there should be restraint in the establishment of new institutions for higher education. It has also been suggested that new institutions should be established only on sound academic considerations and after ensuring adequate resources for providing nec-

essary facilities. The guidelines recommended by the University Grants Commission for the establishment of new universities envisage a survey of the available facilities their utilisation, and the projected needs. The Commission should be associated with such a survey from the beginning and prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishing a new university.

रजिस्ट्रार, दिल्ली फार्मोसी परिषद् की  
शैक्षिक योग्यताएं

4405. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री दिल्ली फार्मोसी परिषद् द्वारा पंजीकृत फार्मासिस्ट और कैमिस्ट के बारे में 18 मार्च 1982 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4084 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली फार्मोसी परिषद् के रजिस्ट्रार के पद के लिए आवश्यक शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं क्या हैं और क्या सेवानिवृत्त फार्मासिस्ट रजिस्ट्रार बन सकता है ;

(ख) क्या परिषद् की फार्मासिस्टों के पंजीकरण के लिए धन के एंठने से संबंधित 28 फाइलें दिल्ली पुलिस को अपराध शाखा द्वारा बरामद की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं और इन मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा और पदनाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एस० जोशी):

(क) दिल्ली फार्मोसी परिषद् के रजिस्ट्रार पद के लिए दिल्ली

फार्मसी परिषद् नियमावली, 1953 के अन्तर्गत कोई अर्हतायें निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं। एक सेवा निवृत्त फार्मासिस्ट परिषद् का रजिस्ट्रार नियुक्त हो सकता है।

(ख) हां।

(ग) परिषद् को अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है और इन मामलों में शामिल व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिए किसी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Spreading of Malaria in Several parts of the country

4406. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria has broken out in several parts of the country.

(b) if so, what are the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by State Governments as well as by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). As per the reports received from the States/Union Territories, there has been an overall reduction in the incidence of malaria in 1982 as compared to the incidence in 1981. Also, since the inception of the Modified Plan of Operations of malaria, there has been a constant decline in the incidence of malaria over the years. The Plan is actively being implemented in the States/Union Territories under which following important measures are taken:—

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to

detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are under taken to all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

### दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश शिशु-मृहों का कार्यकरण

4407. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश के कुल कितने शिशु-मृहों को इस समय केन्द्रीय अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है और इन शिशु-मृहों में कितने बच्चे हैं और उन पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इन शिशु-मृहों में बच्चों के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?



शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश केन्द्र से इस समय अनुदान पाने वाले शिशु-गृहों की संख्या केन्द्र से इस समय अनुदान वर्ष 1982-83 के पाने वाले शिशु-गृहों में बच्चों की संख्या दौरान विमुक्त किए गए केन्द्रीय अनुदान की राशि रुपये

दिल्ली	4	150	1,72,800
उत्तर प्रदेश	68	2250	5,00,000
बिहार	23	925	4,59,365
मध्य प्रदेश	15	500	2,60,713

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी किसी बात की जानकारी नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Alleged Senior DTS of S.E.R. Detected taking Bribe at Howrah on 20 January 1983**

4408. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one senior DTS of the S.E Railway at Howrah was detected taking bribe on 20 January, 1983 by the officers of the C.B.I.; and

(b) if so, what action have been taken by the Government against the said officer uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Government are not aware of any such incident on 20-1-83. However, on 20-10-82 the Divisional Traffic Superintendent of S.E. Railway at Howrah was detected taking bribe, by C.B.I.

(b) The matter is still under investigation by the C.B.I.

**Indian Scientists Seeking promotive Publicity**

4409. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports of imitative research by Indian Council of Medical Research on Injection of Hope for family planning and publicity given to it (India Today-15 February, 1983);

(b) whether the drug under test has been synthesised and invented in India and if not, whether the foreign firms are simply using Indian women as their laboratory guinea pigs for field testing; and

(c) whether Government consider it necessary or desirable for the Indian scientists to seek promotive publicity which has brought in distrust and disbelief in Indian research work abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The article "Family Planning—Injection of Hope" appearing in the issue of INDIA TODAY



dated 15-2-1983 has been seen by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The research in the use of injectibles in the family planning programme is being carried on by the Indian Council of Medical Research for application in the Indian context. In the circumstances, the research cannot be termed imitative in any manner because such research in India is carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research only.

(b) The use of drug "Norethisterone oenanthate (N.E.T.) in the research programme is with a view to examine its applicability in the family planning programme in India. This drug is not produced in India but is manufactured by the Schering Company of Germany. This drug has been obtained for clinical trials in India by the Indian Council of Medical Research after due approval from the Drugs Controller of India as well as participating institutions Ethical Committees. It is not a field testing but a closely monitored phase III clinical trial where the injectible drug is being investigated. No foreign firm is involved in the research for using Indian women as "Laboratory guinea pigs for field testing".

(c) Neither the Government nor the Indian Council of Medical Research propose to have any publicity, promotional or otherwise, before the results of the clinical trials clearly establish the feasibility of introducing this programme as a part of the National Family Welfare Programme.

### ✓ Sino-India Border Talks

4410. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the third round of the Sino-Indian talks in Beijing has proved to be a total failure as it ended without any understanding of how the two countries

should proceed to evolve a mutually acceptable basis for substantive discussion on the border question;

(b) whether it is true that the talks are being elevated to the political level very soon;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) The third round of official talks with China on the boundary question and the development of bilateral relations was held in Beijing from January 29 to February 2, 1983. While the boundary problem is not near solution, both sides have stated their fundamental positions and made an effort to deal with their differences. Some progress has been made in increasing the bilateral contacts and exchanges between the two countries.

(b) The talks at the official level are to continue.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There have already been contacts at the political level. The former Indian Foreign Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, visited China in February 1979 and former Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited India in June 1981. In addition, both the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have met Chinese leaders in third countries on several occasions in the past few years. Contacts at the political level and talks at the officials' level are not mutually exclusive, but there is no reason for replacing the latter by the former.

**Pending Applications of private charitable hospitals for grants**

4411. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of grant distributed to the Private Charitable hospitals in the country during the last three years, year-wise, for building and equipment;

(b) the number of applications received during the last three years, State-wise from the Private Charitable hospitals for grants and the number and details of the private charitable hospitals which got the grants; and

(c) the number of applications still pending for clearance and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No grants has been given, during the last three years, by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the running of Private Charitable hospitals.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Reservation for SC/ST students in MD and MS Courses**

4412. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in M.D. and M.S. Courses in the Institute of Medical Sciences of Banaras Hindu University;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Ash and Coal Handling Tender for Jamalpur workshop**

4413. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tender under the name of work 'Ash and Coal handling' was invited on 24 November, 1982 for Jamalpur Workshop in the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said tender was accorded to the second lowest tenderer;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and rate quoted by the second lowest contractor;

(d) what was the lowest rate put to tender in respect of the above mentioned work;

(e) why the above work was not accorded to the lowest tenderer; and

(f) whether the lowest tenderer belongs to the Scheduled Caste Community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No tender was invited on 24-11-82 but a tender of that name was opened on 4-10-82.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (e) For awarding contracts a tender committee is set up comprising 3 officers of different departments including one finance officer. For assessing offers, a number of criteria are

employed other than cost, such as capability, reliability etc. of the tenderer. After the Tender Committee has made its recommendations, the tender is finally approved by the competent authority at the appropriate level. In this particular case, the tender committee had after scrutiny of the offers, found the lowest tender Shri Om Prakash Paswan of Khallasi Mohalla unsuitable.

(d) Rate quoted by lowest tenderer was Rs. 44,280/ per month against Rs. 48,077/50 per month quoted by the second lowest tenderer.

(f) Not known.

#### Reclassification of artisan staff

4414. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Workers Classification Tribunal gave its interim recommendations which were implemented in 1978;

(b) whether the Tribunal was dissolved before it gave its final report on reclassification of artisan staff; and

(c) if so, what will be the modalities for the completion of the residual work of the Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, the Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal gave its interim recommendations only in respect of skilled and highly skilled artisan workers and these were implemented in 1978 after improving the same in certain respects.

(b) Yes, The Tribunal was wound up before it gave its final report on reclassification of artisan workers. The Chairman of the Tribunal had submitted a special report in 1980 identifying the criteria for allotment of semi-skilled

and unskilled grades and it was not implemented as was not acceptable to the Labour Federations. After winding up the Tribunal the Government had appointed a Joint Committee of Labour and Administration to consider the interim relief to unskilled and semi-skilled artisan workers. The Joint Committee has since submitted its recommendations and these have been accepted by the Government and implemented.

(c) The modalities for the completion of the residual work of the Tribunal are under consideration of the Government.

#### Container Management plan of B.P.I.

4415. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Trust has formulated a scheme to decongest the dock area and to ensure smooth handling of containerised cargo and other cargo;

(b) whether accordance to the news report under the heading "Foreign lines bid to stall B.P.T. Plan" appearing in the Financial Express dated 27 February, 1983 the scheme is being stalled by some foreign lines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that immediate charges in the customs law are called for because if a container is short landed in port premises, the carrier is to shoulder the responsibility whereas for such short landing outside the port premises i.e. in sea, the consignee is held responsible; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to remove these shortcomings of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSAR):

(a) Yes,

(b) The Interim Container Management Plan was evolved after detailed discussions with container operators and other Port users, both Indian and foreign. At one stage some foreign lines had expressed some misgivings about the effectiveness of the Plan. These were clarified in due course. The Plan was also referred to Mr. Ian Trelawny, a reputed Consultation containerisation, who concluded after examining the plan in depth and hearing almost all the port users including container operators, that it was well-conceived and workable. The plan is being implemented with effect from 1-2-1983.

(c) and (d) No immediate changes in the Customs law are called for. It is also not correct that the carriers responsibility arises only if the container is short landed in port premises. The interim container management scheme is working quite well. Minor operational problems are resolved then and there.

Decision Taken by South African Government to Transfer control of Education to south African Indian council

4416. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pretoria Government have decided to transfer the control of education for Indians to the South African Indian Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to press reports, the South African Indian Council, an institution created by the Pretoria regime, will now control the education in respect of South African Indians. There

has been opposition to this move by the South African Indian community. This is one of the objectives for which an organisation called the Anti-South African Indian Council has been set up recently by the Indian community in Transvaal.

The Government of India has strongly condemned such measures. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, sent a message to the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council on 14th January 1983 reiterating India's continued opposition to apartheid and racialism in South Africa and calling upon the people of South Africa, irrespective of their racial origins to be united against struggle of apartheid and racialism. Smt. Gandhi further stated that the people should not be misled by make-believe constitutional changes which are meant only to sap the people's will and determination and lull them into false security. All efforts by the regime to further divide the people must be firmly opposed.

#### Indians In Israel's Prison

4417. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel had released 49 Indians in November, 1982?

(b) if so, whether there are more Indians in the Israel's jails, if so, the steps being taken by the Government for their release;

(c) whether Indian diplomats have also been refused permission to visit Ansar by the Israeli authorities; and

(d) if so, the details of steps proposed to be taken by Government to get released all the detained Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available with us two Indian nationals are still detained in Israeli jails.

(c) Indian Embassy Official were not allowed to meet Indian nationals at the Ansar camp.

(d) The Indian Embassy is in constant touch with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Beirut on the subject.

### छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

4418. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश भर में कुल कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. शुगन) : इस समय 405 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को 160 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया था । इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा उच्च शिक्षा संस्थाओं के परिसरों में खोले जा सकते हैं ।

**Names of the Editor, Publisher and Reviewer Seetha Josyam**

4419. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Indian Literature', the official magazine of Sahitya Akademi, published an adverse review, by one

of its employees, of book 'Seetha Josyam', if so, the particulars of Editor, Publisher and Reviewer;

(b) whether the author is ex-Member of Parliament and famous Telugu author and the book was given Sahitya Akademi Award as best Telugu book in 1981;

(c) whether the author rejected the Award which resulted in the Sahitya Akademi and the Central Government alienating a large number of Telugu-speaking intellectual and common man, making Government unpopular in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether it is the general policy of Publisher and Editor of Sahitya Akademi to publish condemnatory reviews of their own Award-winning books in their magazine written by their own employees, creating a bad image of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Editor, publisher and reviewer of the book in question are respectively:

1. Shrimati Keshave Malik, Editor, Sahitya Akademi.

2. Dr. R. S. Kelkar, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi.

3. Shri D. S. Rao, Asstt. Editor, Sahitya Akademi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The author did not accept the award. The Sahitya Akademi is an autonomous organisation and the episode was considered by its Executive Board and the following decision was taken:

"The Executive Board unanimously felt that full freedom of expression for critical ideas and views is an



axiomatic principle for any literary institution. However, it was felt that the iming of phrases, ideas apart, were hurtful to the Award-winners, although it was not the intention of either the English Editor or the reviewer to hurt the feelings of the Award-winners, a note should be published in Indian Literature making the position clear".

In pursuance of the decision of the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi the November-December, 1982 issue of Indian Literature carried the following editorial note:

"It is unfortunate that a mild controversy should have grown up around the reviews of two award Winning books of the year 1981. Freedom of expression for critical reviews and ideas in a journal is an axiomatic principle for any literary institution. However, in the case of two books referred to above, although the reviewer and editor had no intention to hurt any one's feelings, it happened that some phrases in the hurtful. This note is, therefore, published in order to clarify that no ill-will was intended".

### **Rules governing transfer of Commercial Staff in Railways**

4420. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which Booking Clerk, Head Booking Clerk, Chief Booking Clerk, Parcel Clerk and Head and Chief Parcel Clerk of the Commercial department are allowed to work at a station;

(b) whether office bearers of the Unions have been allowed to work on the same station and the same post for a longer period;

(c) whether it is a fact that Railway Board has framed new rules for the office bearers of the Railway Union to work on the same post and the same station and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for not transferring the office bearers of the Uttarriya Railway Mazdoor Union and Northern Railwaymen's Unions, as they belong to the Commercial department and have been working on the same station for a long time; and

(e) whether Government will enact legislation to ensure justice and equality to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAREF): (a) 4 years.

(b), (c) and (e). The system of periodical transfers equally apply to all employees including office bearers of recognised unions. In the case of office bearers of recognised unions, the Railways are required to follow a prescribed procedure scrupulously. This procedure *inter-alia* requires that in the case of periodical transfers of office bearers of recognised trade unions, where it is decided after consideration of the appeal of the unions by the General Manager, not to cancel the transfer, the transfers might be allowed to pend till the next election of the union office bearers, subject to a maximum period of one year. This procedure will not apply to transfer orders on special considerations, ordered in public interest.

(d) The Northern Railway have been asked to check up whether the extant orders have been followed in all cases and to take appropriate action in the matter.



**Institute of Handicapped, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi**

4421. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water and electricity connections of some families of the handicapped living in the staff quarters of the Institute of the Handicapped at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi, have been disconnected since Friday 25 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take remedial measures in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that authorities concerned have asked them to vacate these quarters and provided an alternative accommodation in Nand Nagri which is 20 Km. away from their place of work;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether it would be possible for these handicapped persons to come 40 km. every day with crutches, artificial legs and amputated arms to attend their place of work; and

(e) if not, what alternative arrangements Government have made for their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (e). 35 Employees of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, including 16 handicapped employees have encroached on the premises of the Institute, illegally put up temporary structures and are living in these structures. Their illegal occupation of the office land of the Institute has prevented growth and development of the Institutes. The Institute has purchased 30 DDA flats in Nand Nagri area to provide alternative accommodation to the encroaching employees. The Institute has also arranged a bus for transportation of the

employees from this area to the Institute and back. In spite of these arrangements, the employees are refusing to shift to the DDA flats and continue to encroach on the premises of the Institute. The Institute has therefore, disconnected water and electric connections to these illegal encroachments and structures.

**Demonstration of Dipulose Machine**

4422. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a machine named Dipulose producing electro magnetic energy was used in demonstration for healing wounds and pain during Asiad;

(b) if so, what are the results of the demonstration during Asiad;

(c) which country produces this machine and what is its cost; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to import this machine for our hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Production of Herbal Medicines**

4423. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding the policy of Government to see that indigenous herbal medicines replace some allopathic medicines as common household remedies and not wait for outsiders to discover the merit in our medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): There is no policy as such to replace some allopathic medicines with indigenous herbal medicines. However, the scientific basis for the therapeutic claims with regard to herbal remedies made by the various Indian systems of medicine in India, is being investigated by several research organisations like the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy etc.

The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow (under CSIR) has also a major programme of screening of medicinal plants for biological activity.

#### Indians granted political asylum in other countries

4424. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians granted political asylum in foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the particulars of the persons and the countries which gave them asylum; and

(c) whether Government have made protests to those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### Foreigners given political asylum in India

4425. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners given political asylum by Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of those foreigners and their countries; and

(c) whether the countries concerned protested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM):

(a) NIL.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Aid given by India

4426. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given by India to poor countries and also the amount provided in the form of grants during the last three years;

(b) the projects and schemes for which the recipient countries have utilised the Indian aid; and

(c) the provision made for aid to least developed countries during the current year separately for each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Under the concept of Technical Cooperation amongst Developing countries (TCDC), India has provided assistance amounting to Rs 15,969.44 lakhs during the last three years to fellow developing countries.

(b) An illustrative list of major projects/schemes is given in the attached statement.

(c) India does not have any special programme or provision specially for the least developed countries Assistance, wherever possible, is given on the basis of requests received from various developing countries. During the current financial year viz., 1982-83, the following provisions have been

made for assistance to the following least developed countries:—

L.S.US. Q.NO. 4426.

Figure in Lakhs

(a) Afghanistan	Rs. 60.06
(b) Bangladesh	Rs. 46.41
(c) Bhutan	Rs. 4079.29
(d) Maldives	Rs. 10.00
(e) Nepal	Rs. 1575.00
(f) Ethiopia	Rs. 1.00
(g) Laos	Rs. 5.00
(h) Malawi	Rs. 1.50
(i) Somalia	Rs. 2.00
(j) Sudan	Rs. 5.00
(k) Uganda	Rs. 4.00
(l) Tanzania	Rs. 15.00
(m) PDRY	Rs. 15.00
(n) YAR	Rs. 5.00

#### Statement

ANNEXURE 'A'

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Project/Scheme
1		2
(i) Afghanistan		(i) Institute of child health
		(ii) Industrial Estate Project
		(iii) Micro-Hydel Projects
(ii) Bangladesh		Sponge Iron Plant;
(iii) Burma		(i) Twenty-two pilot Projects
		(ii) Gifting of Ayurvedic medicines/Artificial limbs
(iv) Bhutan		(i) Plan Development Subsidy
		(ii) Chukha Hydel Project
		(iii) Penden Cement Plant
		(iv) Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources
		(v) Indo-Bhutan Microwave Link

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|                            | (vi) Geylegphug Irrigation Scheme   |
|                            | (vi) Geological & Mineral Exploration in Butan.   |
|                            | (viii) Mineral Exploration at Ganekha   |
|                            | (ix) Maintenance of Hydro-meteorological Station in Bhutan.   |
| (v) Guba . . . . .         | Assistance to a UNIDO-aided project for supply of equipment etc. for setting up a Drugs & Pharmaceutical Project. |
| (vi) Fujirah . . . . .     | Feasibility study for setting up of Industrial Estate.  |
| (vii) Guyana . . . . .     | Assistance in the field of Dairy Development & Agriculture.   |
| (viii) Kampuchea . . . . . | (i) Gifting of Archaeological Equipment/Restoration of Angkor Vat Temples.  |
|                            | (ii) Assistance in the field of health services ,   |
|                            | (iii) Assistance in Educational fields.   |
| (ix) Malawi . . . . .      | Gifting of X-ray unit.  |
| (x) Laos . . . . .         | (i) Gifting of Buffaloes & setting up of a Buffalo Breeding Centre.   |
|                            | (ii) Gifting of Medicines.  |
|                            | (iii) Gifting of cloth.   |
| (xi) Mauritius . . . . .   | (i) Feasibility study for setting up of Industrial Estate and Small Scale Industries.                             |
|                            | (ii) Feasibility study for setting up a National shipping line.   |
| (xii) Nepal . . . . .      | (i) Industrial Estate at Nepalganj and Dharar.  |
|                            | (ii) Supply of Iodised Salt.  |
|                            | (iii) Technical Assistance  |
|                            | (iv) Sonauli Pokhara Road   |
|                            | (v) East West Highway (Eastern Sector)  |
|                            | (vi) East West Highway (Central Sector).  |
|                            | (vii) Dulalgh at Dhaukuta Road  |
|                            | (viii) Kamla Bridge.  |
|                            | (ix) Kosi Area Roads (Improvements)   |
|                            | (x) Trisuli Hydel Project   |
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|                                     | (xi) Chatra Canal   |
|                                     | (xii) Kosi Area Roads (RVPD)  |
|                                     | (xiii) Survey Triangulations  |
|                                     | (xiv) Coaxial cable link between Rexaul and Birganj   |
|                                     | (xv) Devighat Hydro Electric Project  |
|                                     | (xvi) Sports Complex at Pokhara   |
|                                     | (xvii) Soil conservation-Kosi Catchment Area.   |
|                                     | (xviii) Expansion of Propkar Maternity Hospital   |
|                                     | (xix) Industrial Schemes including Paper and pulp; Feasibility survey or paper & pulp unit.     |
|                                     | (xx) Supply of books to Educational Institutions.   |
|                                     | (xxi) Ex-Servicemen's Drinking Water Project Scheme.  |
|                                     | (xxii) Ex-Servicemen Cooperative.   |
| (xiii) PDRY . . . . .               | (i) Feasibility studies for setting up a repairs and maintenance workshop for transport vehicle |
|                                     | (ii) Supply of 30 tons of wheat seeds   |
| (xiv) Paraguay . . . . .            | Assistance in the field of Dry Farming.   |
| (xv) Sri Lanka . . . . .            | (i) Indo-Sri Lanka Micro-wave Link Project.   |
|                                     | (ii) Animal Husbandry Project.  |
|                                     | (iii) Setting up of Six Rural Technical Centre  |
|                                     | (iv) Supply of two deep drilling Agricultural Rigs.   |
|                                     | (v) Feasibility study of Kotmale Project.   |
| (xvi) Sudan . . . . .               | Supply of Nematode Resistent Tomato Seeds.  |
| (xvii) Thailand . . . . .           | Gifting of Agricultural Machinery for King's Project.   |
| (xviii) Tonga . . . . .             | Gift of Agricultural Equipment  |
| (xix) Tanzania & Zanzibar . . . . . | (i) Deputation of Indian experts/supply of equipment etc. for setting up small scale Industries |
|                                     | (ii) Training of Pilots and Aircraft Maintenance Engineers in India                             |
| (xx) Vietnam . . . . .              | Setting up of Buffalo breeding and Rice Research Centres.                                       |
| (xxi) Zambia . . . . .              | Provision of experts for village Industries Service of Zambia.                                  |
| (xxii) Zaire . . . . .              | Supply of Medicines & Baby Food.  |
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**यमुना नदी पर नए पुल का निर्माण**

4427. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर एक नए पुल का निर्माण करने की मांग लम्बे समय से की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मांग को स्वीकार किया जा चुका है और उस नदी पर पुल बनाने की योजना तैयार कर ली गई है तथा उसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना को कब अनुमोदित किया गया था और कार्यान्वयन कब शुरू किया गया था तथा इसे पूरा करने के लिए कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) उक्त योजना को तैयार करते समय इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया था और अब इस पर कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जियाउद्दौल्लाह अंसारी) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). दिसम्बर, 1982 में 3727.53 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के समीप यमुना नदी पर पुल परियोजना की मंजूरी दी गई थी । इसका सम्बन्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन से है । उसने टेंडर आमंत्रित करने, भूमि प्राप्त करने और

जल आपूर्ति, बिजली और टेलीफोन आदि जैसी विभिन्न सेवाओं को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है । काम शुरू होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष में काम पूरा हो जाने की आशा है बशर्तें धन उपलब्ध हो । मौजूदा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर काम पर 3727.53 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है जैसा मूल रूप से अनुमोदित किया गया था ।

**Construction of more fly overs in Delhi**

4428. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) have any plans been drawn up to construct more fly-overs in Delhi to relieve congestion on the roads and allow for smooth flow of traffic:

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the above plans include a fly over on the Rohtak Road near Zakhira where a serious accident took place last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI):

(a) to (c) According to information received from the three agencies handling roads in the Union Territory of Delhi, while New Delhi Municipal Committee have no proposal for construction of any flyover, at present, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi proposes to construct a flyover near Zakhira and also contemplates to undertake



two more flyovers at Shakti Nagar and G. T. Road over Shahadra-Saharanpur Railway line. The first project stands approved whereas the other two projects are in initial stages of planning. The Delhi Administration has only one proposal of a flyover across the road over bridge No. 22 on the Outer Ring Road near Okhla which is in an advanced stage of planning.

### Modernisation of bullock cart

4429. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to modernise the bullock cart as per the suggestions of the Steering Group under the chairmanship of the Director General of Road Development; and

(b) the steps taken by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and the Central Road Research Institute which have been entrusted with the task of improving the cart design?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR Z.R. ANSARI):

(a) and (b). As per the suggestions of the Steering Group, the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, have been entrusted with the task of evolving improved design for various components of the cart, and their fabrication, resulting finally in prototypes of improved models.

The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, have developed three basic models suitable for rural and semi-urban conditions. The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi have also developed few improved carts and further work is in progress with that Institute.

### Statement correcting the Hindi version of reply to U.S.Q. No. 1952 dt. 3-3-1983 re. late running of trains between Bareilly and Kasganj

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): During June, 1982 to January, 1983, out of 2450 trains which ran on the Bareilly-Kasganj section, 1347 i.e. 54.9 per cent trains ran late. While this information was correctly given in the English version of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1952 by Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap on 3-3-1983, the Hindi version of the reply indicated that out of 1960 trains which ran on the said section during June, 1982 to January, 1983, 995 i.e. 50.8 per cent trains ran late. This discrepancy crept in because the initial information on the basis of which the reply was framed was revised by the Railway at the last moment and while necessary changes were made in the English version of the reply, unfortunately, however, due to inadvertence under pressure of work, corresponding changes were not made in the Hindi version. This discrepancy remained unnoticed and is deeply regretted.

The discrepancy came to notice on being pointed out by Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

Accordingly, Hindi version of the reply to Part (a) of the above said question may please be read as under:—

“(क) बरेली-कासगंज खंड पर जून 1982 से जनवरी 1983 के दौरान चलाई गयी 2450 गाड़ियों में से 1347 गाड़ियां अर्थात् 54.9 प्रतिशत गाड़ियां विलम्ब से चलीं।”

12 hrs.

## RULING BY SPEAKER RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: On 15th and 16th March, 1983, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave notices of breach of privilege under Rule 222 against the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and by implication against the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16th March, 1983, Shri Vajpayee also forwarded to me a copy of the note which he claimed was sent to the Government of India by the Chief Election Commissioner after the first round of poll in Assam and sought my permission for laying a copy of the note on the Table.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in his notice dated 15th March, 1983 of breach of privilege and contempt of the House stated *inter-alia* :—

“असम के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा में जो वाद-विवाद होने वाला था उसकी तैयारी के सिलसिले में जब मैंने समाचार-पत्रों में यह पढ़ा कि मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने असम में 14 फरवरी के मतदान के बाद सरकार को यह सलाह दी थी कि आगे का मतदान टाल दिया जाय, मैंने मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त से व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था कि उनके पत्र के बारे में जो खबर छपी है वह सही है ? मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने इसका स्वीकारात्मक उत्तर दिया ।

दिनांक 14 मार्च को सदन में असम की स्थिति पर हुई बहस के दौरान पहले गृह मंत्री और बाद में कानून मंत्री ने इस बात का खण्डन किया कि मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने असम के बारे में उन्हें कोई सुझाव मिला है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उन्हें मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त से कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

When the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. C. Sethi was making the statement on Assam at the beginning of the discussion on Assam, Shri Vajpayee had intervened and asked

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री जी ने बड़ा लम्बा बयान दिया है मगर इस बयान में चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर द्वारा लिखे गए उस पत्र का कोई जिक्र नहीं है जिसमें चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने सुझाव दिया था 17 तारीख को कि 14 तारीख का पोलिंग हो गया है, कांस्टीट्यूशनल आब्लीगेशन अब पूर्ण कर लिया गया है । अब चुनाव टाले जा सकते हैं । चुनाव टाले जाने चाहिए । समापति महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि उस दिन भी हमने मांग की थी कि उस पत्र को सदन की टेबल पर रखा जाना चाहिये । सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी इलेक्शन कमीशन पर फेंक रही है और इलेक्शन कमीशन सरकार को दोषी ठहरा रहा है । यह सदन कैसे फैसला करेगा कि कौन सही है । क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उनको पत्र मिला है ?

On 18th March, 1983 Shri Vajpayee sent in continuation of his earlier notices under Rule 222 a communication clarifying his point of view.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur gave on 16th March 1983 a notice under rule 222 of breach of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the ground that they gave a wrong statement that they did not receive any communication from the Election Commission regarding postponement of elections in Assam.

I have tried to carefully sift the material contained in the notices under rule 222 given by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the clarification and other information furnished by him in relation to those notices, his request for permission for the laying of a

(Mr. Speaker)

particular document on the Table of the House, the notice given by Shri Harikesh Bahadur and the material furnished by the Home Minister and the Law Minister.

I have no doubt that the Members of the House would like to know about the existence and identity of the document which the Home Minister and the Law Minister have been alleged to have failed to mention in the course of the debate and which has led to the various notices by Shri Vajpayee and the notice by Shri Harikesh Bahadur. This is a note entitled 'The General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam-1983'. This note was prepared in the Election Commission and it is the same as the one for which Shri Vajpayee has sought my permission to lay on the Table of the House.

This note was first furnished by the Election Commission to the Ministry of Law, Legislative Department, on 19 February 1983 under a covering letter of the same date. It is clear from the contents of the covering letter and information made available by the Law Minister that the note was sent to the Legislative Department by the Election Commission not on its own volition, but in compliance with a specific request made by that Department on 27th January 1983 and a reminder sent by that Department on 14th February 1983 for material for preparing a statement for the use of the Law Minister for dealing with Calling Attention notices in the Rajya Sabha.

I find from the material furnished by the Home Minister that a copy of the same note was sent on 21 February 1983 to the Home Ministry by the Election Commission as an aid for the use of the Home Minister in connection with his proposed statement on Assam in Parliament.

It may be that if the Legislative Department had not on its sought information from the Election Commission, and followed it up by a reminder, the Election Commission might not perhaps have compiled this note. A careful perusal of this note leads one to the logical conclusion that far from containing any suggestion for postponement of the poll in Assam after the first round of poll on 14 February 1983, it contains passages which indicate that the Commission itself considered it improper to cancel *in toto* elections on the basis of the views of one of the Parties and without taking into account the views of certain Parties which had representation in the dissolved Legislative Assembly of Assam and which were in favour of elections. The note also contains a passage indicating that the Commission was continuing with the process of election on account of the assurances given by the State Government at various stages that they were in position to carry out the process of election. The note also contains a statement to the effect that the Commission would be referring some of the important complex constitutional issues to the Attorney General of India for his considered advice, which would show that the references had not been made on or before 19th February 1983. As a matter of fact, from the information furnished by the Law Minister, I find that the Commission sent the first communication for making reference to the Attorney General only on 21st February 1983, i.e. after the third round of poll in Assam was over on 20 February, 1983.

Since there has been speculation about the contents and implications of this note, I hereby accord permission under Direction 117 to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to lay this note of the Election Commission on the Table of the House.

Let the time when, and the manner in which and the purpose for which the note was sent to the Government and the contents of the note speak for themselves. In any case, it is clear that the note does not afford any factual basis for the inference that the Election Commission made any suggestion that the poll in Assam be postponed after the first round on 14 February, 1983.

I am also unable to accept Shri Vijpayee's contention in his second letter of 18 March, 1983 that the central issue is not that the note sent by the Election Commission on 19 February contained any suggestion or hint for postponing the next round of poll in Assam, for this was the very point which he had raised in the House pointedly.

According to well established parliamentary practices and procedures and precedents, a breach of privilege can arise only when a Minister/Member makes a false statement or an incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly.

The facts as briefly recalled by me clearly indicate that the statements of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law taken in the context of the specific queries by Shri Vajpayee in the House on 14 March, 1983 were factually not incorrect and there is thus no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

I, therefore, do not accord consent under Rule 222 to Shri Vajpayee and Shri Harikesh Bahadur to raise this matter as a question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

I do wish that greater care had been taken to ascertain the facts in their entirety before the issue was taken up on the floor of the House. At the same time, I also wish that greater restraint was shown by the persons concerned, and the high office

of the Chief Election Commissioner, who has his own statutory obligations and responsibilities under the Constitution is not brought in unnecessarily. Truth should prevail.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): We are not satisfied with this. (Interruptions)

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपके फैसले को स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन अच्छा होता फैसला देने से पहले आप हमको सुन लेते ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I have seen all the facts. The facts speak for themselves. I have gone through them completely, carefully.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing; no; not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have seen all the facts.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** क्या आपने एलेक्शन कमीशन से भी बात की है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हां, कर ली है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आपने एलेक्शन कमीशन के खिलाफ कह दिया लेकिन इन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ एक शब्द नहीं है आपके पास कहने के लिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कोई गलत बात क्यों कहूँ ?



(Mr. Speaker)

If I had found anything I would not have spared them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 14

माचं को जो मैंने सवाल उठाया था...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any discussion on it. I am completely sure of my ground. I have checked everything. I have got whatever I wanted. I am perfectly sure of my ground. I have seen the facts and I am completely satisfied.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तरीका नहीं है ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is against the justice that you have not heard us. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about other pending matters? What about my reminder no. 1 for my privilege motion? (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पहले ही कहा कि आप फैसला देने से पहले हमें सुन लेते । (व्यवधान) हम आपके फैसले से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं, हमें अपना विरोध प्रकट करना होगा ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Mr. Vajpayee cannot run away like this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): His remarks should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have talked to you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will reply to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please pull up the member. He feels that I am insulting you by just reminding you that you are supposed to give a ruling. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to answer him. Your notice under rule 222 does not come under privilege; you come under Direction 115.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I take it that you are allowing me a statement under Direction 115.

MR. SPEAKER: You come under Direction 115.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I gave a notice of an adjournment motion for discussion in the House on the DTC workers' strike. One DTC worker was shot dead yesterday.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): We have already given adjournment notice regarding DTC strike. The worker were being shot down like dogs. We want a discussion on the Floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give notice.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: We have already given it.

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be given after the statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I have listened to your very judicious ruling.

Shri Vajpayeeji made a remark in this House which is very much disparaging against the hon. Ministers. I

was thinking—I was expecting—that a senior Member like Shri Vajpayeeji will come with an unconditional apology after the ruling has been given by you. In fact, he went on maligning the Ministers also. He showed scant regard for your ruling by walking out, against your ruling. That shows how much faith they have in Parliamentary democracy. They cannot face the ruling of the Chair. They should have remained here to respect the ruling of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please take note that Mr. Vajpayee is on record that "I accept your ruling. But I would have liked that the Ministers should have been pulled up." That is all that he has said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I accept your ruling, but I am not satisfied, this much I can say. I accept your ruling, there is no doubt about it. But I am not satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not discriminate against one or the other. I have to go according to the facts. I cannot go against the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You must have talked to the Chief Election Commissioner also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a statutory body; it is a supreme body in its own affairs. I have got the two letters. That is all.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी मेरी दो बातें हैं। मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाया था कि 13 लोक सभा के मੈम्बर...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात मैंने काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव दिया है और कार्रवाई एटेंशन दिया है। जमुना जी मथुरा के अन्दर विश्राम घाट का पानी दूषित हो गया है और सरकारी तौर पर इस की...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कोई नोटिस दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दिगम्बर सिंह जी को 377 इस संबंध में एलाउ किया है। यदि आपको कोई और करना है, तो दे दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप मेरी बात एक मिनट सुन लीजिए :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन ली है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : वह कृष्ण की जन्म भूमि है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। एहतराम करता हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : भारत में सबसे उत्तम पवित्र स्थान है। वहाँ पानी के पीने से आदमी मर रहे हैं। धार्मिक आस्था देश की घट रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी धार्मिक भावनाओं का एहतराम करता हूँ, सबका।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह पानी है, जिसमें मछली मर गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको देख लूंगा। आपने कोई नोटिस दिया है। मैंने आज श्री दिगम्बर सिंह जी को 377 एलाउ किया है।



श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 377 नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको किया है ।  
आप अपना कोई नोटिस दे दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजानमेंट मोशन एलाड नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोच लेंगे ।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनी रामबागड़ी : आप मुझे अनुमति दे दीजिए । आप इसकी जांच करायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहाएइगा भी मत । इसे ऐसे ही रखिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ऐसी हल्की बात मत करिए । करोड़ों लोग पानी को पवित्र समझकर अर्पण करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूषित पानी की बात कर रहा हूँ । जमुना के पानी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मथुरा के विश्राम घाट का पानी, जिसका आप ने भी जाकर आचमन किया है । समूचे देश के लोग उससे पवित्र होते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको शुद्ध करने की बात करेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप कुछ करने के लिए विश्वास दिलाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करेंगे । इसका प्रबन्ध करेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका डिस्कशन करवायें । बात करके करवायेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिए आप..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गई बात, मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये कागज पटल पर रखवा लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे दे देना । मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपको दे दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे दे देना ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, Members of Parliament are free to travel in any part of this country. You have yourself said it on a number of occasions. I am surprised to see the statement of the Chief Minister of Assam that Members of Parliament should not go to Assam for the next one week. This shows that there is a breakdown there and there should be President's Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not binding on you. That is not binding on anybody. It is only a suggestion.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then, why should he make a statement like this, that Members of Parliament should not go there?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing in this.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने इनको अलाउ नहीं किया है। नाट एलाउ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let the Home Minister make a statement on it. If there is a breakdown there should be President's Rule. (Interruptions)

If I go there and if something happens, who will be held responsible? (Interruptions) The Home Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): May I clarify? The Assam Chief Minister has made a request that hon. Members who are keen to visit Assam, should go after a few days. But if the hon. Members insist on going, we would speak to him and make arrangements for them.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: इन्होंने तो रोका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: रोका कोई नहीं सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर के बयान के बाद डी० टी० सी० को हड़ताल पर बहस होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप नोटिस दाजिये। फिर करेंगे। स्टेटमेंट होने के बाद नोटिस दाजिये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नोटिस बाद में दिया जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री  
जरूरी है। बहुत आवश्यक है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh): I also wanted to raise the same thing i.e. DTC strike and lot of violence.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्टेटमेंट के बाद नोटिस दाजिये।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I had submitted a notice for a calling attention motion relating to the activities of extremists and terrorists in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: पूरा सुन तो लिया करें। आप के पंजाब की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सुन लिया है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): It is obvious from your ruling you have just now given that Mr. Vajpayee...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. I cannot allow you. If you have got anything, you give me in writing.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फुलपुर): पंजाब में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी उनके बारे में इस हाउस को आश्वस्त करें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वही बात उन्होंने कही है। गृह मंत्री जी आपके सामने बैठे हैं...

श्री बी० डी० सिंह: हम जानते चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने सुरक्षा के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं। वे इस सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि वहाँ पर आगे ऐसी घटनाएँ नहीं होंगी।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान आदमी के जेहन से संबंधित एक सूचना की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। डी० एम० एस० की दूध की बोतल में बड़हा-चूहा ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब इसकी बात आयेगी तब करेंगे।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** लोग उसके दूध को पी रहे हैं, जब कि दूध में चूहा रहता है, सांप रहता है।

**श्री रामावतार शान्त्री :** मक्ड़ी भी रहती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** शुक्र करो गाय खुद नहीं आ गई।

... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** देखिये, कितना बड़ा चूहा है। इस पर आप डिस्कशन करवायें।

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is under my consideration.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** A very important Central undertaking, DTC, as paralysed completely.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह हो गया है।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** (पोलीमीत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ—कल जब डी० टी० सी० का एक मसला उठाया गया था तो आप ने कहा था कि

यह स्टेट का मामला है, इस लिये यहां पर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। जब के मिनिसटर साहब कैसे बयान आये हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिस वक्त यहां मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल नहीं थी तो यह कहा जाता था कि चूंक यहां चुनो हुई बाड़ी नहीं है, इस लिये यहां उठाना चाहते हैं ...

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** लेकिन यह तो सैक्रेटरी गवर्नमेंट की अन्डरटेकिंग है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Its management is under Metropolitan Council. It is concurrent.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** राज्य सभा में डिस्कशन हुआ, लेकिन आप ने यहां पर एलाउ नहीं किया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आ रहा है।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** कन्डक्टर मर गया है —\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (माधोपुर):** डी० टी० सी० की हड़ताल के बारे में यहां पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai)** I have given an adjournment motion relating to DTC....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed.

12.20 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF IRCC, LTD., NEW DELHI AND HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 849 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1982 approving the Mormugao Port Regulations (First Amendment Regulations), 1982, framed by the Board of Trustees of the Mormugao Port. Trust in exercise of the powers conferred by the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the said Act.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6175/83.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6176/83.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6177/83.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND STATEMENT ETC. *re.* REVIEW ON NCERT, NEW DELHI, FOR 1981-82, AND LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6178/83.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6179/83.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report Part-1 (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6180/83].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts



of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6181/83.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ETC. ON INSTITUTE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL: On behalf of Shri P.K. Thungen, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6182/83.]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Accounts and the Audit Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 within the Stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6183/83.]

12.23 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th



(Secretary).

March, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.25 hrs.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Report

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani):  
I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Thirty-Sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of Estimates Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—Part II—Sri Lanka;

(ii) Thirty-Seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of Estimates Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—Part III—South East Asia. (Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY): I will make the statement at 4 O'Clock.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
डी० टी० सी० के बारे में वक्तव्य कब हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार बजे के करीब होगा ।

12-26 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

## (i) NEED TO RECOVER SAND PUMPS AND DREDGER AT PARADIP SET

\*SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): The sinking of a Paradip Port sand pump in the Bay of Bengal has created great concern. This incident took place on 1st March 1983. It is a Holland made imported sand pump and it was purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,50,00,000 in 1966. It was damaged in cyclone in 1982. The Paradip Port engineers repaired it in a period of six months at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. But the most unfortunate thing is that after it was operated for ten days, it sank in the deep sea near Paradip.

I may inform the House that the ten crores worth Paradip Port owned "Konark dredger" had also met with similar fate of sinking on the 30th August 1981. The growing incidents of sinking of dredger and sand pump have created surprise and suspicion in the minds of the people of Orissa. I request the Government of India to make an investigation in this matter. At the same time I demand that expeditious steps should be taken to recover the sand pumps and the dredger.

## (ii) NEED FOR SETTING UP OIL REFINERY AT MANGALORE

†SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: (Udipi): Sir, I would like to make a statement under Rule 377.

12.27 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

In the West, Karnataka State has a long sea-shore and an all-weather port. It is really the bad luck of the people of Karnataka that no oil re-

finery has been set up there so far. For a long time the Central Government has been considering to set up an oil refinery at Mangalore in South Canara district. In the year 1978 technical and economic feasibility reports were prepared by the respective departments.

In October 1980, the Central Inspection Committee appointed by the Central Government visited and surveyed two places—Mangalore in Karnataka and Karnal. They have also recommended that oil refineries can be set up there with production capacity of six million tonnes. The then Petroleum Minister announced in the Lok Sabha that they had decided to set up oil refineries at these two places. Officers of different Committees of Bharatiya Tel Nigam and Hindustan Tel Nigam visited Mangalore in May 1981 and gave a feasibility report to set up oil refinery. The State Government reserved 1500 acres of land for this oil refinery project.

For the last ten years the people of Karnataka were expecting that an oil refinery would be set up in Mangalore. But the report that Karnal oil refinery work would be started first and the Mangalore refinery works would be taken up later has disappointed the people.

Therefore, I request the hon. Petroleum Minister to look into this and take a firm decision to set up the oil refinery in Mangalore.

## (iii) COMPULSORY SERVICE IN RURAL AREAS FOR DOCTORS WISHING TO GO FOR SERVICE ABROAD SET

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाडमेर) :  
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश के चिकित्सकों  
(डाक्टरों) को विदेशों में विशेषतः खाड़ी  
के अरब देशों में रूचित करने के लिये जाने

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

†The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[ श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ]

में स्वतंत्रता देने के बारे में जो नीति अपनाई जा रही है उसके प्रति देश में विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ा रोष है।

देश के सुदूर गांवों में विशेषतः रेगिस्तानी एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अनेक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर एवं डस्पेंसरी बिना डाक्टर के खाली पड़ी हैं और वहीं कहीं डाक्टर कंपाउन्डर एवं नर्सों का भारी अभाव है। जिसके कारण देश के ग्रामीण उनके नजदीक में आवश्यक प्राइमरी चिकित्सा प्राप्त करने से भी वंचित हो जाते हैं और उन्हें इलाज के लिये जिला मुख्यालयों में जाना पड़ता है। जो बड़ा महंगा होता है और गरीब व्यक्ति जिला मुख्यालयों में पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं, अतः वे चिकित्सा सुविधा के अभाव में मृत्यु के शिकार हो जाते हैं या सड़ सड़ कर मरते हैं।

केन्द्रिय एवं राज्य सरकारें प्रत्येक डाक्टर की पढ़ाई के लिये एक लाख रुपये से अधिक व्यय करती हैं और उनकी सेवा भी वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नहीं पहुंचा सकती यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात नहीं है, परन्तु शर्म की बात है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार को डाक्टरों को विदेशों में सर्विस के लिये भेजने में अपनी नीति में अमूल परिवर्तन कर उन्हें बाध्य करना चाहिए कि वे ही डाक्टर विदेशों में सर्विस के लिये जा सकते हैं जिन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दो या तीन साल सर्विस दी है। इस विषय में यदि विधान या कानून में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक हो तो परिवर्तन भी तुरंत किया जाना चाहिए।

(iv) FAST BY SHRI RAM LAL RAHI, M.P. IN SITAPUR IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBLEM OF SEE PAGE OF SHARDA CANAL  
SEL.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज): सीतापुर वह उसके आस पास के कई जिलों की कई हजार एकड़ खेती की भूमि बड़ा नहरों के रिसने के कारण पानी में डूब जाती रही है जिससे किसानों को भयंकर क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री राम लाल राही ने इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु गले तक पानी में बैठकर अनशन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। उनकी दशा चिंताजनक है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): What is this? Why is it lying on the Table?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): There is the question of the dignity of the House. I am very sorry that an Opposition member has put such a kind of thing in the House. There is some dignity for the House, which should be maintained. It should not be allowed to be put on the Table.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Whatever may be the merits of the case, if there is any truth in that statement that no doctor has gone to examine him, that is a very serious matter. Kindly direct the Government to see that there is medical assistance given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot direct the Government. Now Shri Ashfaq Hussain may continue his statement.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : सरकार की ओर से कोई डाक्टर या अधिकारी अभी वहां नहीं पहुंचा है। हजारों लोग श्री राही के साथ पानी में बैठे हुए अनशन कर रहे हैं। उनके जीवन की रक्षा के लिए तत्काल प्रभावी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि जन समस्या का भी समाधान हो सके और श्री राही की प्राण रक्षा हो जाए।

شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج گدیج):  
 میتما پور اور اسکے آس پاس کے کئی  
 ہزار ایکڑ کھیتی کی بھٹی بڑی  
 نہروں کے لئے کے کارن پانی میں  
 ڈوب جاتی رہی ہے جس سے کسانوں  
 کو ہیکر چھٹی اقبانی پڑتی ہے -  
 اس سدن کے منائے سدھئے شری  
 دام لال راہی نے اس سمسہا کے  
 سمدان ہویتو گئے نک پنی میں  
 ہوتہ کر ان شن پرارمبہ کر دیا ہے -  
 انکی دشا چندا چنک ہے -

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
 What is this? Why is it lying on the  
 Table?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
 There is the question of the dignity  
 of the House. I am very sorry that  
 an Opposition member has put such  
 a kind of thing in the House. There  
 is some dignity for the House, which  
 should be maintained. It should not  
 be allowed to be put on the Table.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Whatever  
 may be the merits of the case, if there  
 is any truth in that statement that  
 no doctor has gone to examine him,  
 that is a very serious matter. Kindly  
 direct the Government to see that  
 there is medical assistance given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot  
 direct the Government.

Now Shri Ashfaq Hussain may con-  
 tinue his statement.

شری اشفاق حسین : سرکار کی  
 اور سے کوئی ڈاکٹر یا ادھیکری ابھی  
 تک وہاں نہیں پہنچا ہے - ہزاروں  
 لوگ شری راہی کے ساتھ پانی میں  
 بیٹھے ہوئے ان شن کر رہے ہیں انکے  
 جیون کی رکشا کے لئے بہت کل  
 پرہیزی کاروائی کرانی چاہئے تاکہ  
 جن سمسہا کا بھی سمدان ہو سکے  
 اور شری راہی کی پران رکشا  
 ہو جائے -

(V) VIOLATION OF PRESCRIBED LEGAL PRO-  
 CEDURES IN PROCESSING LOAN APPLICATION  
 BY BANKS

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :  
 केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम  
 एवं अन्य आर्थिक सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों के  
 सफल क्रियान्वयन का भार शासकीय  
 अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त बैंक अधि-  
 कारियों के कंधों पर भी है। इन कार्य-  
 क्रमों का उद्देश्य करोड़ों लोगों को ऊपर  
 उठाना है तथा इनके माध्यम से गरीबों  
 के शोषण एवं दरिद्रता को समाप्त करने  
 का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। भारत  
 भर में दूर अंचलों में खुली बैंकों की  
 शाखाओं में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी-  
 गण उनकी सफलता के लिए योगदान दे  
 रहे हैं।

तथापि देखा जा रहा है कि स्थानीय  
 अधिकारीगण ऋण के आवेदनों पर  
 कार्यवाही करने में कानूनी प्रक्रिया को ताप  
 पर रखने के लिए बैंकों को प्रायः बाध्य  
 कर रहे हैं और वे कुछ मामलों में तो  
 उन्हें मनगढ़ंत आरोप लगाकर जेल तक  
 भेज देते हैं।

उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए  
 मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निम्न उपाय करने  
 की प्रार्थना करता हूँ :—

1. सरकार अपने अधीन कार्य करने  
 वाले विभिन्न अधिकारियों के लिए  
 ऋण वितरण के संबंध में एक  
 आचार संहिता जारी करे, जिसकी  
 सूचना सभी बैंक अधिकारियों को  
 उनके प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों के  
 माध्यम से दी जाए।
2. बैंक अधिकारियों के ऊपर जो भय  
 और आतंक है उसे समाप्त किया  
 जाए एवं उन्हें बैंकों के नियमों के  
 विपरीत कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य  
 नहीं किया जाए।

[ श्री बाबुराम परांजपे ]

3. शासकीय अधिकारियों द्वारा गलत ऋण आवेदनों की अनुशंसा करने पर उन्हें जवाबदार ठहराया जाए एवं उनके विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

(vi) NEED FOR PROVIDING ADEQUATE COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN CHHOTANAGPUR AREA OF BIHAR

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : (समस्तीपुर) : सदियों से वन्य क्षेत्र का और वनवासियों का शोषण होता रहा है। पर्यावरण की परवाह किये बिना ही वन सम्पदा की अनियमित और अवांछित लूट होत रही है। इसमें लाखों आदिवासियों और वनोपज से जीवन निर्वाह करने वाले लाखों लोगों के अस्तित्व की रक्षा का भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। अभी भी अधिकांश जनसंख्या अपढ़, अंध-विश्वास और परम्परा के पोषक हैं तथा इतने निरीह हैं कि जब विकास कार्य अथवा नया उद्योग धंधा लगाने हेतु उनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाता है तो वे जमीन से उखड़े वृक्ष के समान बे-सहारा हो जाते हैं। एक तो उन्हें अपनी जमीन का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलता दूसरे वे किसी नये धन्धे में जम नहीं पाते और मजदूरी करने को बाध्य हो जाते हैं।

आज जंगल का क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जनजाति का इलाका छोटा-नागपुर उजड़ने को है। इस उजाड़ ने आदिवासी समुदाय को अपने परंपरागत अधिकारों से वंचित कर उनकी रोजी-रोटी पर प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगा दिया है।

अतः अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं वनोपज जीवी की जीवन की सुरक्षा एवं उन्नति

के लिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि विस्थापित परिवारों को उचित मुआवजा देने के साथ ही उन्हें सम्मानपूर्ण जीवनयापन करने के लिए रोजगार में लगाने की शर्त मुआवजे के साथ जोड़ी जाए तथा जंगल सम्बन्धी कानून सख्ती के साथ लागू किये जाएं और रैयती लकड़ी की बित्री केवल वन विभाग से ही करने की अनिवार्यता उसके मालिकों के लिए हो।

(vii) NEED FOR PREVENTING POLLUTION OF RIVER JAMUNA AT MATHURA

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : यमुना नदी का पानी असाधारण रूप से गंदा हो गया है। देश के हर क्षेत्र से लोग मथुरा आते हैं और यमुना में स्नान करते हैं। बहुत से मथुरा निवासी भी नित्य प्रति यमुना में स्नान करते हैं। अनेक महात्मा ऋषि और मुनि भी यमुना में स्नान करते हैं। मथुरा पर यमुना के पानी को साफ रखने के लिये जनता और संसद सदस्य मांग करते रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय आते हैं वह भी इस समस्या के हल का आश्वासन दे जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार अनेक वर्ष से वृन्दावन के पुल की बात हो रही है। उसका सर्वे भी हो गया है। अब तक के भूतपूर्व और वर्तमान सब मुख्य मंत्रियों ने आश्वासन दिये हैं किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता न मिलने के कारण काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि यमुना के पानी की पवित्रता की रक्षा और यमुना के पुल के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यथेष्ट आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।



12.39 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—  
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now go to the next item—Further discussion and Voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Hon. Members, 8 hours are allotted for this and 5 hours and 47 minutes have been exhausted. Two hours and thirteen minutes are left from now. I think from the Opposition side some hon. Members have got to speak and the Minister will be replying at 2 O'Clock.

Now, Shri B. D. Singh may speak.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम इस बात के लिए सतोष व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी बड़ी ही कुशलता से अपने दायित्व का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं वह बात और है कि सरकार की विदेशों के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति है और किस प्रकार उनके नेतृत्व के द्वारा नीतियां तय की जाती हैं। उनसे हमारे मतभेद भी हैं। संभवतः विदेश मंत्री जी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि दिन प्रति दिन किसी भी देश के विदेश मंत्री का दायित्व तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्योंकि ज्यों ज्यों विज्ञान के चरण आगे बढ़ रहे हैं विश्व के विभिन्न देश एक दूसरे नजदीक चले आ रहे हैं त्यों त्यों हमारा उनसे कैसा व्यवहार हो या विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में विदेश मंत्री का दायित्व बढ़ता चला जाता है। इसमें दो राये नहीं हैं, जैसा हमारे विदेश मन्त्रालय की रपट में भी है, सब लोगों को चिन्ता है और विदेश मंत्री ने भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि आज जिस विज्ञान की प्रगति से मानव कल्याण की बात होनी चाहिये थी उससे वह न हो कर के

विज्ञान के द्वारा ऐसे विध्वंसात्मक हथियार महाशक्तियों द्वारा निर्मित किये जा रहे हैं जिस से कि आज समस्त मानव जाति के लिये एक भयंकर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। और इन परिस्थितियों में जब हम देखते हैं तो यह बड़ी कठिन समस्या हो जाती है कि महाशक्तियां विभिन्न देशों के प्रति किस तरह का व्यवहार करती हैं और वह किस प्रकार से अपने प्रभाव में लाने के लिये प्रयास करती रहती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो स्थिति होती है युद्ध की, और दूसरी शांति की स्थिति होती है। और इन दोनों के बीच में एक और विकट समस्या शीत युद्ध की हो गई है। और ऐसी स्थिति में हर गरीब और छोटे मुल्क को बारबार आशंका बनी रहती है, भय का वातावरण रहता है और वह स्वच्छन्द रूप से या स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने विकास कार्यों को सुचारु रूप से नहीं चला पाते हैं। उनको बराबर इस बात की आशंका बनी रहती है कि दुनिया का वातावरण, क्या होगा? युद्ध कहां पर भड़क सकता है और हमें उसके लिये किस प्रकार की तैयारी करनी चाहिये? उससे नतीजा यह होता है कि जो थोड़े बहुत साधन इन डैवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज, विकासशील देशों के पास हैं उनके सामने विकट समस्या बन जाती है कि उन सीमित साधनों का कहां पर उपयोग करें। उन्हें अपने देश की सुरक्षा की चिन्ता होने लगती है जिसके कारण वह लोगों के रहन-सहन को ऊंचा करने और आर्थिक विकास के कार्यों को नहीं कर पाते। ऐसी स्थिति में विदेश मंत्री की विशेष भूमिका हो जाती है।



[ श्री वी० डी० सिंह ]

12.48 hrs.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the chair)

विदेश नीति में कूटनीति का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। 18 अप्रैल, 1981 को हमारे मरहम दादा आचार्य कृपालानी ने चौधरी चरण सिंह जी की पुस्तक का विमोचन करते समय एक बात कही थी। विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बताया कि जब वह कांग्रेस में महासचिव थे तो पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू अध्यक्ष थे। उस समय भी विदेश नीति की बातें चला करती थीं और हम लोग तटस्थ नीति रखने की बात करते थे। अन्त-रोगत्वा यह नीति तय हुई कि टस्थता की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिये, हमें स्वतंत्र रूप से किसी बात पर निर्णय लेना चाहिये और निगुट रहने की बात को हमारे विदेश नीति का अंग माना गया। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह किसी एक व्यक्ति की देन नहीं है। शुरु से यह हमारी परम्परा रही है, आजादी की लड़ाई में भी महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह चला। उसके बाद भी हमारी यही नीति रही है। कभी भी इन बातों को लेकर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या व्यक्तिवाद की बात को उभारने की बात होने लगती है। अक्सर पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बात आती है। और इधर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की बात हो रही है। यह जो साइकोफेंसी देश में चल जाती है, तो इन बातों से लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। हमारे देश की विदेश नीति के जो आदर्श सिद्धान्त रहे हैं, उनको चलाने के लिये नेहरू जी की कूटनीति कहां तक सफल रही है, यह सारा देश देख रहा है। आज देश के सामने इतनी विकट समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं और जो बाहर से खतरा पैदा हो गया है, वह कहां से हो गया है?

आज हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका चीन के अधिकार में है। मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता कि वह चीन के पास कैसे गया या तिब्बत पर चीन का आधिपत्य कैसे माना गया? मुझे अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक पुस्तक पढ़ने का अवसर मिला था। इस पुस्तक में एक लम्बा पत्र जो पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू को सरदार पटेल ने लिखा था छपा है। मरने से कुछ समय पहले 1950 में यह पत्र उन्होंने लिखा था। 1960 या उसके पश्चात् चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो घटनाएं घटीं, उनसे ऐसा लगा कि सरदार पटेल की किननी बड़ी दूर-दृष्टि थी। उन्होंने 1950 में, चीन के सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या हो सकता है इन सारी बातों से नेहरू जी को अवगत किया था कि आपको क्या करना चाहिये। किस तरह से इन से हमारे देश को खतरा हो सकता है। सारी बातें ब्योरेवार उस लम्बे पत्र में लिखीं, लेकिन उन बातों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। वह सारी बातें बाद में एक-एक कर के घटीं, हमारे समक्ष आईं और तिब्बत पर भी हमने उनका अधिकार मान लिया।

मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में चीन से वार्ता की क्या प्रगति है? आप उसको आटोनामस स्टेट मानते हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत क्या यह नहीं हो सकता था कि तिब्बत के लिये जो लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, उसके लिबरे-शन के लिये इस निगुट सम्मेलन में श्रीबजबैर के तरीके पर उनको बुलाया जाता?

चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मतभेद चल रहे हैं, उसमें बात होनी चाहिये और उसका जल्द से जल्द कोई न कोई समाधान निकाला जाना चाहिये। उधर रूस और चीन की बात हो रही है, यह और भी अच्छा हो कि पड़ोसी देश आपस में बातचीत करें और मित्रता से रहें क्योंकि किसी भी स्थिति में कोई भी सुख की नींद तभी सो सकता है जब पड़ोसी से उसके सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों। मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि हमारी कूटनीति की जो भी स्थिति रही हो, चाहे तिब्बत और चीन की बात हो या काश्मीर और पाकिस्तान की बात हो, असफल रही है। यह चर्चा का विषय बन जाता है कि काश्मीर की क्या स्थिति है और उस पर हमारा स्टैंड क्या है? क्योंकि विश्व के विभिन्न संगठनों में आए दिन पाकिस्तान काश्मीर का मामला उठाता रहता है। हमने बहुत प्रयास किया कि पाकिस्तान निर्गुट सम्मेलन में इस बात को न उठाए लेकिन फिर भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया। जब यह प्रश्न उठता है तो हम अपना जवाब देते हैं लेकिन इस चीज को कभी हम बताने का प्रयास नहीं करते कि काश्मीर के मामले में हमारी क्या स्थिति है। जो शिमला समझौता हुआ है उसमें काश्मीर के बारे में यह बात नहीं आई है, इसके बारे में दोनों देशों का जो स्टैंड बना हुआ था, उसको अच्छता छोड़ा गया है। काश्मीर का मामला एक ऐसा मामला है जिसको लेकर दोनों पड़ोसी देशों के बीच विवाद बना हुआ है और हमेशा इसको लेकर तनाव पैदा होता है। अतः इस मामले को भी हल किया जाना चाहिये। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध कुछ बिगड़ते से नजर आ रहे हैं। चाहे सीलोन की बात हो, पाकिस्तान की बात हो या चीन की बात हो, उनके साथ जिस तरह के हमारे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए,

वह नहीं हैं। श्रीलंका में अमरीका के सैनिकों को रेक्रिएशन के नाम पर कुछ संरक्षण देने की बात हमने अखबारों में पढ़ी है। इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं। कूटनीति के आधार पर या बात-चीत के तौर पर इन लोगों को कैसे हम अपने प्रभाव में ला सकें। यह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

जहां तक निर्गुट सम्मेलन की बात है, कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को गर्व है कि बड़े अच्छे तरीके से वह हुआ लेकिन जब किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को उठाने की बात की जाती है तो वह अनुचित होता है। चाहे एयिआई खेल हों या कुछ और, यदि उसका हम विरोध करते हैं तो उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है बल्कि वरीयता के आधार पर हम देखना चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की जो समस्याएँ हैं उसमें किस चीज को पहले वरीयता देनी चाहिए।

चूंकि हम विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं इसलिए हम यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि जो निर्गुट सम्मेलन किया गया उस पर कुल कितना पैसा व्यय किया गया। कहीं-कहीं तो हमने पढ़ा है कि उस पर 50 करोड़ खर्चा हो गया है। इसलिए हमें मालूम होना चाहिए कि निर्गुट सम्मेलन से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मदों पर कुल कितना खर्चा किया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी एक हफ्ता पहले "हिन्दू" में, जोकि मद्रास से निकलता है, एक आर्टिकल छपा था, जिसमें नेपाल के राजा के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि पता नहीं क्या बात डेवलप हुई जिससे निर्गुट सम्मेलन के समय वे असंतुष्ट रहे, भोजन पर भी कई बार

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

उपस्थित नहीं हुए और विदाई के समय भी जो औपचारिकतायें होती हैं वह पूरी नहीं हुई। ऐसी बातें क्यों पैदा हो रही हैं ? नेपाल के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं। उनके साथ हमारे मधुर सम्बन्ध उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ते रहने चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो निर्गुट सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें जिस बात की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी, वह था आर्थिक प्रस्ताव। लेकिन उसमें कुछ नार्थ-साउथ की बातें कही गई हैं, नार्थ को ज्यादा कडेम करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

मैं देखता हूं कि साउथ-कोरिया और जापान आदि देशों ने श्रम शक्ति का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग किया है। अधिक उपयोग किया है, इसलिये वे देश तरक्की करते चले गए। लेकिन जिन्होंने अपनी श्रम शक्ति का सही उपयोग नहीं किया, वे तरक्की नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो डवेल-पिंग देश हैं, जहां श्रम शक्ति ज्यादा है, पूंजी कम है, उनमें उत्पादन की ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिसमें श्रम शक्ति अधिक लगे और पूंजी कम लगे। हमारे देश में पूंजी कम है। इस बात पर आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अगर हम अपने देश की आर्थिक नीति को सुचारू रूप से नहीं चलायेंगे, तो दूसरे मुल्कों की तरह से हमारे देश की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। यह बात भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि विश्व के छोटे-छोटे देश नजदीक आते जा रहे हैं। इससे एक दूसरे पर डिपेंडेंस ज्यादा होने की संभावना बढ़ती जाती है। इंटरनेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल डवेलपमेंट फण्ड में ज्यादातर आयल-एक्सपोर्टिंग कन्ट्रिज हैं। वे ही इसको फाइनेंस करती हैं। इसका व्यवहार भी वल्ड बैंक जैसा ही है। इसकी भी नीतियां व बैंक से मिलती जुलती हैं, जबकि

यह दक्षिणी देशों के नियंत्रण में है। साउथ दी फण्ड फार डवेलपमेंट की भी नीतियां करीब-करीब उसी प्रकार से हैं। पिछले दिनों हमने पढ़ा था कि कुछ हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हमने इनसे फण्ड के लिए एप्लाई किया है। इन्होंने जर्मन के एक्सपर्ट्स से कहा है कि वे जाकर देखें और अपनी रिपोर्ट दें इसकी भी नीति उसी प्रकार की है। इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं है कि हमने दिल्ली में गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन आयोजित कर लिया है। असल बात यह है कि जो हमारे ऊपर दायित्व सौंपा गया है, उसको आगे आने वाले समय में हम निभा पायेंगे। इसको निभाने का हमें समर्पित प्रयास करना होगा।

अफगानिस्तान का मामला है, इसमें ऐसा लगता है कि तटस्थता की नीति अख्तियार हो रही है। इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि अफगानिस्तान में रूस की फौजें हैं, लेकिन इस बात को हम साफ-साफ नहीं कहना चाहते हैं। इसकी तीसरी वर्ष गांठ मनाई जा चुकी है। कम्पूचिया में भी विदेशी फौजें हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हमें इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिए कि अभी जो निर्गुट देश हैं, उनकी अलग से एक फोर्स बनाई जाए, उनको वहां पर डिप्लाय करके वहां चुनाव कराए जायें। अफगानिस्तान में एशिया की फोर्स को हटाया जाए और यही बात कम्पूचिया के बारे में हैं। दोनों देशों में निर्गुट फोर्स भेज कर विदेशी फौजें हटाई जायें। हमारे जो कार्यक्रम हैं, वे कार्यक्रम सही दिशा में चल रहे हैं, रुके तो नहीं हैं—इनको देखने के लिए वाच-डॉग कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। यह एडहॉक कमेटी होनी चाहिए, जो समय समय पर इस की समीक्षा करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

13 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, originally I did not want to speak on this, but my colleague is not well and so, I have to speak on it.

This Government takes a great pride in their foreign policy successes, but I am very surprised to see that not even one Cabinet Minister is present in the House at this time, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also not present and there are more Members outside than here. So, it is very difficult for me to speak on such an important subject..

आचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) :  
आप के तो लीडर भी यहाँ नहीं हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am the Deputy Leader and I am functioning for him.

Therefore, it is impossible for me to speak without there first being a quorum in the House. Sir, please call for quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum in the House. Your wish is fulfilled, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. You can now continue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The formulation of foreign policy which should be the subject of discussion in the debate on these Demands for Grants has to be an integrated formulation. I am sorry that the two other vital elements of foreign policy-making, namely the defence angle and the economic angle, are rarely taken into account in formulating the foreign policy. I would think that it would be far better in this Parliament to have a discussion on national secu-

rity in which the economic, defence and foreign policy angles are all taken together and considered together. But we have to consider here, in a way, the foreign policy in isolation. Therefore, I will have to do what is required under the circumstances.

I look at the foreign policy not in the way at the foreign policy not in terms of Conference and *sammelans* and so on. If you ask, them as to what are their successes, they say, 'We held the Non-Aligned Conference'. What is the outcome? Well, that outcome, of course, is something which they cannot concretise. In the same way, if you ask them 'What is ahead?', they will say, 'The meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government is coming'. It appears to be more a foreign policy around Conferences rather than in terms of concrete achievements.

I see the foreign policy priorities for this country in concentric circles. I would think that the most important thing to be considered first and foremost is our foreign policy initiatives in South Asia region—this is our region. Then I would go to the Asian context and finally I would consider the super power equations. It is in this system of priorities that I would like to evaluate the performance of this Government in the area of foreign policy.

Where have we progressed in the last three years in the South Asia scene? During the Janata rule we had the best of relations with our neighbours. In fact, you do not have to hear this from me. If you go outside this country, you hear this. As you know, I travel quite a lot; I had been to Bangladesh, I had been to Pakistan, I had been to Nepal, I had been to China, I had been to a number of countries and there is uniform praise for the Janata Government in its relationship with our neighbours.

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⑦ Pakistan considers Janata period as the golden period which I am sure, they would not like to hear this.—the golden period of relations between the two countries. During the Janata rule there was never an occasion for the USA to supply arms to Pakistan because we knew what diplomacy means, whereas...

AN HON. MEMBER: Why were you then thrown out?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is not because of our foreign policy.

Therefore, the South Asian relations were at a peak. Sir, I am not here preaching something which we do not practise. What do we find now? We find that in the last three years the South Asian environment has become worse. The Bangladesh President, the late Zia-ur-Rehman proposed a South Asian summit. The Government of India was not ready for it. They said, 'All right, let us first try from the bottom.' So Foreign Ministers level meetings took place. Three meetings have taken place. But we have not gone further. So this Government should have taken the initiative. That initiative which the Bangladesh President, took, this Government should have taken and they should have taken care to see that the six or seven countries in this area—the Seven Sisters you may call them, that is, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, all work together. There should have been a meeting at the Foreign Ministers' level. There should have been a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of all the South Asian countries, but that has not taken place. So, I am sorry to see that here in the South Asian angle where India could have made great strides, where we could have evolved a clearcut approach and worked together in the United Nations and in the non-aligned countries and other

blocs, we have found ourselves increasingly isolated from our neighbours.

What is our relationship with Pakistan today? Bad. Who can say that it is good? What is our relation with Nepal—a small country? Nepal is unhappy because we are not treating them in the way we should be treating them. What about the relations with Bhutan? The Bhutan Foreign Minister has gone on record to say, 'We have fundamental differences with the Government of India.' What about our relations with Bangladesh? They are extremely unhappy that we have not been able to work out an agreement on the sharing of waters whereas during the Janata rule we had such an agreement. So you find all around, in our neighbourhood the South Asian concept is losing ground and instead of gaining ground, the initiative started during the Janata rule, I am sorry to say, has been dissipated. And why has it been dissipated—this is something they should give an answer to. And I think this is one of their major failures—that this Government which inherited a peaceful environment in South Asia, has used the last three years to convert this into an area of tension in which foreign arms have been inducted. This is a failure of their policy for which they are answerable.

We talk much about our relations with Pakistan. Now, I would like to know what happened to the so-called No-war Pact. There was so much publicity for it. The Government of India offered another pact—what is called Friendship Pact and after that we did not hear much about it. What has gone wrong? Where is the intervention? Some people say that because of our Indo-Soviet treaty of which says that India and the Soviet Union have to collaborate or at least come into mutual consultations whenever there is a threat to either country, this clause prohibits India from entering into a No-war Pact with Pakistan because Pakistan



could be perceived by the Soviet Union as a threat at some stage and therefore, there would be a conflict. I do not know; That is the speculation. This Government has been evasive on most answers. We saw to-day during the Question Hour the Minister chose to deftly dodge our sharp questions and leave the House as unwise as it was before the question was asked. So, here is a question I have asked specifically as to what happened to this proposal. This is something which the whole country wants. Nobody wants war with Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have relatives in this country and people of this country have relatives in Pakistan. There is a bond there plus I think if India and Pakistan were able to work out the relationship, it would be, in my opinion, a great contribution to stability in this area. So, Sir, along with the fact that we have failed to evolve a South-Asia concept in order to keep the super-powers out which would have definitely contributed to keeping the super-powers out. We have, in fact, dissipated the legacy that the Janata Government left behind and made this a tension area and we have once again embarked on a path of confrontation with Pakistan which is in fact helping the super-powers to play a role in this region.

Another point I would like to say is that if you go outside the South-Asian region you find again the same situation. What about our relations with China? Where are they progressing. I find we are running out of steam in our talks with China. There was great hope at one stage that we will be able to settle. Nobody is saying that you should concede whatever they want. You negotiate with them and, in fact, you have to negotiate hard with them. But what is our policy. I am not able to clearly understand. Are you able to effectively follow that policy? Are you effectively able to make that policy understood to the Members of this House? I was happy last year and the previous year we made great

progress. Huan-Hua came here. There were very friendly talks. After that a gesture was made. Kailash-Mansarovar route was opened. Our trade increased. Now, I think, it is 200 million dollars. Lot of delegations were exchanged. Our Foreign Minister had a meeting with his counter-part and even later on the Prime Minister had an occasion to meet the Prime Minister of China at Cancun. So, it looked very good. But suddenly we find certain snags seem to appear in our relations. This is how I see it. I would like to know why is it so? Is the Government confused? Now I will give you one example. I have come to learn from the newspaper accounts that 70 Members of the Ruling Party have written to the Prime Minister asking her to intervene to ensure an independent observer status for the country called Tibet in the non-aligned conference. My colleague here also referred to it while speaking. Do you regard Tibet as part of China or not and if you do how is it that Ruling Party members are signing memorandum and raising questions about that issue? This issue of the sovereignty of China over Tibet was settled by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. When the Janata Government came to power we reiterated it and we said "yes, it is part of China" and now we find that Ruling Party Members are signing memorandum asking for a review of that question. Therefore, this is inducing tension. When China objected to the Arunachal Pradesh dance being shown in Asiad the Government took a stand which I supported. Many people were surprised that I supported it but I did support. I thought it was a right thing for us to have done under those circumstances. The Government said that the Government of China has no business to tell us whether we have Arunachal Pradesh dance or not and we cancelled an official delegation from going and participating in a cultural event there. This is how sensitively we reacted. Now, in a bilateral framework you have to consider the other person's feelings also. If you feel that Tibet is not part of China why don't



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you come out clearly and say we have changed our stand? Jawahar Lal Nehru's decision is no longer binding. Janata Government decision is no more binding. Now, we are going to take a new approach or if you believe that this is, in fact, so and that this is the fundamental faith of ours then at least ensure ~~your~~ that Ruling Party members do not go about singing such memorandum. When last year this question was being debated, there was hope that our relations with China were developing fast but, Sir, as an observer of the China scene I will say that I do get a feeling—I do not know how to concretise it—that a certain amount of casualness has come into our relations with China and I believe—as rest of the world believe—a normal healthy relationship between India and China would be conducive to Asian/peace, would be conducive to keep the super-powers out from Asia. If they believe in that then, in fact they should implement their policy.

Sir, then we come to the relations with super-powers. Here you find again that a certain amount of confusion has come into the picture/ I am really unable to understand by cause when I meet the Minister personally I find him very clear, very intelligible but when he comes to formulating Government policy there seems to be all kinds of confusions that comes into the picture. How is it so? Why is it so? Is it because your decision making techniques are ad-hoc and you are unable to analyse what you want?

Sir, when the Prime Minister went to the United States there was a feeling, well, not at least our relations will become normal and, of course, this normality led to some people thinking that our relations will become equi-distant. The word 'equi-distant' is anathema to friends sitting here. Equi distant does not mean neutrality at all but that the basic functioning super power is similar. Who can that? Can anybody deny that function-

ing of the Soviet Union is not the same as the functioning of the United States? In world forums take the nuclear question. Is not the Soviet Union part of the London club? Does not the Soviet Union demand the same conditions on heavy water which the United States demand of India? When we took heavy water from Soviet Union they said, you sign the new amended International Atomic Energy Act of 1976 which the United States was demanding. Where is the fundamental difference? Where the fundamental interests are involved where is the difference between the super-powers? When the Janata party says 'equi-distant' we do not talk of neutrality. We never supported the United States in Vietnam but we will not support the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. There is no difference in our approach. There is no question of neutrality. It is a question of taking a principle stand. But here we find the Government was bubbling when it came to question of Soviet Union. When it comes to United States well justify—I do not oppose it—United States is doing wrong things in Latin America. We know about that. They are doing all kind of wrong things in lots of places but there they are clear. The condemnation is absolute but, when it comes to Soviet Union then other forces, political solutions and all these things come into play. Why is this nervousness in dealing with one super-power? Why don't you deal with them equally? It is here we have to do it. United States does an action which we do not consider right and it is clear condemnation. Soviet Union does it there no condemnation.

Sir, I give you an illustration. Just before the non-aligned conference a newspaper called 'Patriot' by the improbable name Patriot—published a so-called plan of the United States to balkanise India—Jean Kirkpatrick Plan. I went to United States while the non-aligned conference was going on here. I was in the United States when this 'mela' was going on here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Was it a 'mela'?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When people come together it is a 'mela'. It is not a disparaging term. I did not say "ihamela". So I inquired about it. I was surprised to learn that this alleged speech of Jean Kirkpatrick was never delivered. She was supposed to have delivered it on such and such date at such and such place but it was not delivered. Secondly, the person who delivered the speech on that day was the President of United States, Mr. Reagan. Thirdly, this group never discusses foreign policy. It only discusses how to finance Republican candidates for various elections... (Interruptions) It is called Conservative Political Action Committee and its primary purpose is to get businessmen and politicians together to work out financing of elections of candidates and help Conservatives. Of course, they want to back certain kind of candidates. Then none of us has seen the document. It is only some photostat print and the spelling there is English spelling and not American spelling. Sir, you know there is difference between American spelling and English spelling. Americans spell the word colour as 'color' whereas Englishmen put the alphabet 'u' (Interruptions)

There are so many other differences. It is a clear forgery. It is a clear dis-information technique. It is not only published here, but simultaneously in about 8 or 9 other countries. And this Government is paralysed, is not able to do it. If the United States had put such document it is also condemnable. But this Government would not have hesitated one minute. We have been there shouting and screaming about it. We don't have this even balance. I am not talking about equi-distance and sense of neutrality. I am talking about balanced approach, independent approach, even handed approach. Because our interests are our interests. Regarding Soviet Union and United

States, have they shown in fundamental areas any differences—I would like to know. In Lebanon have they shown any concern? United States had taken a lukewarm attitude in Afghanistan. You may say, they are giving arms here and there. Well, that is nothing. It is nothing compared with the tanks, with the helicopters, the napalm bombs and so on. And the United States took a lukewarm attitude in Afghanistan; likewise the Soviet Union took a lukewarm attitude in Lebanon. What were Soviet Union doing when the Israelis were going on bombing left and right and knocked off the entire missile battery and the T72 tanks of Syria and they walked straight into Lebanon and knocked off the PLO? PLO had a huge amount of arms in Soviet Union but Soviet Union just stood by because there was super-powers collusion. This you have to accept; They had some basic interests; on that they are not going to change, and therefore we must have equi-distance.

And therefore, Sir, winding up, I would say, if this Government took a stand which is similar to the stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, similar stand which they take towards the United States, similar action, then I would have some respect for this Government. This Government has been greatly pressurised by the Soviet Union to do a number of things which we did not do. They kept on telling us don't make up with China. Every time there was talk of normalisation of relation with China they intervened. Kosygin came. He spent 9 hours in separate meeting with Morarji Desai. No aides. He hinted at all kinds of things, including a suggestion that if we recognise the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea he would do the following. He told the whole world. Morarji Desai told it at a public meeting. He told the public meeting that Kosygin gave a gentle suggestion: Pakistan is troubling you; they are troubling us in Afghanistan. 'Why don't you teach them a lesson; and we are with you.

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'Morarji said it at a public meeting. But the fact of the matter is, Kosygin spent 9 hours. Morarji said, no. He did not yield to the pressure. Then Kosygin asked for time on television. He tried to go straight to the people. He said, "I know that the people of India are against China. So I want to speak to the people." He spoke to the people on China. But why cannot they come out openly and say that Afghanistan is in our region; foreign troops, whether American or Russian should get out? Russians are in occupation. You cannot equate the Russian army with our Mujahideen freedom fighter's or whatever they are called, fighting with whatever weapons they got from Sadat or United States. You come out and say that thing; I will have respect for you. (Interruptions) A confirmed Marxist is one who has head where the brain is taken out and concrete is put in! He is a confirmed Marxist.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Confirmed reactionaries are going on without any brain at all!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I had all along told you of what the Americans did in Vietnam, Latin America and all that. What about Soviet Union? Super powers are super powers; they are colluding. We want an independent foreign policy, genuine nonaligned foreign policy. This Government is not pursuing the foreign policy pursued by the Janata Government. Its policy is tilted towards one super power, namely, the Soviet Union. By this the prestige of India has come down. We have weakened ourselves in South Asia. We have harmed the geo-political situation in this area.

Therefore, I strongly oppose the Demands for Grants that the Minister has brought forward.

13.25 hrs.

## PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee to lay a Note.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, my notice of Question of Privilege is not against the Chief Election Commissioner, as was indicated by the Speaker in the House this morning. The privilege motion was against the Ministers of Home Affairs and Law, Justice and Company Affairs. I did not give any Privilege Motion against the Chief Election Commissioner. Sir, while giving his ruling today on my notice of Question of Privilege against the Ministers of Home Affairs and Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the Speaker had allowed me to lay on the Table the Note sent by the Election Commission to the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

I am accordingly laying on the Table a copy of the said Note duly authenticated by me. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6184/83.]

13.26 hrs.

## DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84—Contd.

### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—Contd.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जो साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ आगे कदम बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, उसमें बड़ी सृजकता से, बैलेन्स रखते हुए, भारत की गरिमा का ध्यान रखते हुए उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कदम उठाये हैं, उनके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

अभी जनता पार्टी के लीडर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने विदेश मंत्रालय की नीति की आलोचना की और पड़ोसी देशों के सम्बन्ध बिगड़े हैं, ऐसा आक्षेप किया। परन्तु हकीकत यह है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में जो स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई थी, उससे कहीं अधिक बेहतर आज बनी है।

निर्गुट सम्मेलन के समय भी हिन्द और पाक के आयोग सम्बन्धी जो बातें हुई, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा पाकिस्तान के सैनिक शासक के साथ जो बातचीत हुई, उसमें उन्होंने बड़े मार्क की बात कही है कि लाहौर और अमृतसर सिर्फ 50 मील की दूरी पर हैं और हमारा आदान-प्रदान 35 माइल है। रेल, डाक-तार और संचार का भी आदान-प्रदान होना चाहिये। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि भारत-सरकार क्या सोचती है, प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री क्या सोचते और चाहते हैं। यह नीति स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि हम पड़ोसी देशों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, जिनको बिगाड़ने का प्रयास यह विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हमेशा करते रहे हैं। ये एक तरफ लोकशाही की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ तानाशाहों के साथ मिलते भी हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष श्री राम जेठमलानी ने भी कहा कि निर्गुट सम्मेलन में 101 प्रतिनिधि आये। उसमें दो राष्ट्र ऐसे थे जहां लोकशाही है और 99 ऐसे हैं जहां डिक्टेटर राज्य काम करते हैं। परन्तु वह इस बात को भूल गये कि जो भी यहां आये थे, राष्ट्रों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष या उनके प्रतिनिधि, चाहे वह लोकशाही को मानते हों या न मानते हो, उन्होंने यहां

सर्व-सम्मति से वोट देकर हमारी परम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को उस सम्मेलन का अध्यक्ष चुना।

एक माननीय सदस्य : : उसमें चुनाव नहीं हुआ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह एक हकीकत है कि जो चुनाव को नहीं मानते थे, वह भी सहमत थे, उन्होंने चुनाव में भाग लिया, किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया। उन्होंने सब ने गौरव का अनुभव किया श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को अध्यक्ष बनाने में। यह भी लोकशाही की परम्पर है। जो राष्ट्राध्यक्ष लोकशाही को नहीं मानते, जो चुनाव को नहीं मानते, उन्होंने भी सर्व-सम्मति से उन्हें चुना। इसमें 101 राष्ट्रों की सहमति थी, उनको बनाया। अगर उन्होंने मत नहीं दिया तो विरोध भी नहीं किया। आज जो इस तरह से लोक-शाही को नहीं मानते, उन्होंने भी उन्हें चुनकर अध्यक्ष बनाया। दूसरी तरफ इन लोगों की चाल देखिये कि पाकिस्तान के साथ दुहाई देते हैं और यहां अटक करते हैं।

अभी बोलकर गये हैं जनता पार्टी के लीडर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी। क्या हमें यह पता नहीं है कि यह जनता पार्टी के लीडर श्री स्वामी उस सैनिक तानाशाह से मिलने के लिये पाकिस्तान गये और उनसे बातचीत कर के आये, रोटी खाकर आये। दूसरी पार्टी भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, उसके उपाध्यक्ष श्री राम जेठमलानी, वे पाकिस्तान गए वहां उस सैनिक तानाशाह\*\* बात-चीत करके आए। लोकदल के जार्ज फर्नान्डिस भी उस सैनिक तानाशाह के यहां गए उनसे बातचीत करके आए। ये विरोधी दल



## [आचार्य भगवान देव]

के लोग अमरीका के इशारे पर इस देश में क्या क्या अराजकता फैलाकर आसाम और पंजाब यहां दिल्ली में लाना चाहते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। ये विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हमेशा दुरंगी चाल चलते हैं। वे सदन में कुछ कहते हैं बाहर कुछ कहते हैं और विदेश में कुछ और कहते हैं। इनकी कलाई यहां भी खुल चुकी है और पूरे संसार में भी खुल चुकी है। मैंने एक बार कहा भी था कि दुरंगी छोड़कर एक रंग हो जा या संघ हो या या सारा होम होजा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: About the words रोटियां खाते आए हैं। I will go through the records and see if they are unparliamentary.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** यह असंसदीय शब्द नहीं है। आप भले ही देख लीजिए मैंने उस उद्देश्य से नहीं कहा है। परन्तु हकीकत यह है कि विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग तानाशाहों से मिलते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुटनीतिज्ञ ए० के० ब्रोही को दिल्ली की रामलीला ग्राउण्ड की आम सभाओं में बुलाकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग स्वागत करते हैं। इससे बढ़कर और क्या प्रमाण होगा कि ये कितने देशभक्त हैं? इन्होंने इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा करने का प्रयास किया है जिससे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ें। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री ने पूरा प्रयास किया है कि न केवल पड़ोसी बल्कि सारी दुनिया के साथ हमारी मैत्री हो, जियो और जीने दो की नीति को अपनाकर चलें और हर क्षेत्र में लोकशाही के आधार पर स्वतन्त्र होकर विचारों का अदान-प्रदान कर सकेंगे तथा मुक्त वातावरण में रह सकें। निगुंट सम्मेलन जिस

सफलता के साथ सम्पन्न हुआ उसके लिए मैं परम आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी हमारे दूतावास हैं उनकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तनाव है और जो परिस्थितियां हैं उनको देखते हुए हमारा बजट बहुत कम है। विदेश मंत्रालय का बजट बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के दौरे के सिलसिले में कई देशों में मैं गया था। वहां के दूतावासों की जो स्थिति मैंने देखी उसका विस्तृत विवरण मैं नहीं देना चाहता सामान्य रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर अनेक प्रकार की कमियां हैं। वहां पर आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी न होने के कारण कई प्रकार की कमियां हैं जिनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा दूतावासों में जो अधिकारी व कर्मचारी हैं उनका वहां के प्रवासी भारतीयों के साथ सम्पर्क भी बढ़ना चाहिए। प्रवासी भारतीयों के साथ उनके सम्बन्ध बहुत कम हैं। राजभाषा हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में टाइपिस्ट एवं अधिकारियों की भी कमी थी जिसकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में आज तक आपने कितनी पूर्ति की है और कितनी बाकी है इसका विवरण देने की कृपा करें।

इसके अतिरिक्त अभी लन्दन में कुछ घटनायें घटी हैं, एक ही दिन में तीन भारतीय प्रवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई। आए दिन हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि लन्दन में भारतीय लोगों के ऊपर सरकार के इशारे पर कुछ स्थानीय गुण्डों के द्वारा जुल्म डाये जाते हैं और उनको डराया-धमकाया जाता है। अभी तीन व्यक्तियों की जो मृत्यु हुई है, उसके

सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है और आगे क्या भारतीय प्रवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र दिया गया है और क्या उनकी ओर से कोई जवाब आया है—इसके बारे में भी विदेश मंत्री में सूचना दें।

मैं एक बात डिएगोगाशिया के संबंध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इसकी चर्चा अभी निर्गुट सम्मेलन में भी हुई है लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान सेलसियस की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। बीच में वहां पर कुछ बगावत हुई थी वहां के प्रशासन के खिलाफ। जहां तक मुझे पता है मैं एक बार वहां पर गया भी था अन्तरराष्ट्रीय अड्डा बनता जा रहा है। विदेशी ताकतों की नजर वहां पर गिट् की तरह से लगी हुई है। उस टापू के संबंध में भी भारत सरकार को बड़े सावधानी से ध्यान रखना होगा। सिर्फ डिएगोगाशिया का ही मामला नहीं है सेलसियस भी उनमें से एक है। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है मैं जानना चाहूंगा ?

जहां तक मोरिशियस का सवाल है मोरिशियस में भी उथल-पुथल हो रही है। जहां तक मुझे पता है विदेशी ताकतें वहां भी अपनी नजर जमाने की कोशिश कर ही है। वहां आर्य-समाज का संगठन मजबूत है। मैं वहां एक-दो बार गया हूं। 1973 में हरिमहासम्मेलन रखा था। उस समय प्रतिकूल अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियां थी। उसमें हमने ढंग से कार्यवाही की जिससे भारतीयों में फूट न पड़े। मोरिशियस का प्रेम भारत के साथ बना रहे ऐसी बात वहां के लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश करें। वहां दूतावास और कर्मचारी भी बड़े सूझ-बूझ के होने चाहिए जिससे भारतीयों के साथ संबंध अच्छे रहें। इन की तरफ भी भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान बहुत छोटा देश होते हुए भी, उसने भारत के बजट से सुरक्षा का अपना बजट दुगुना बनाया है। इस के संबंध में भी भारत सरकार को सोचना होगा और कदम उठाना होगा तथा विदेश मंत्रालय को इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा।

स्वामी जी आ गए हैं। मैं उनके संबंध में भी एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने अफगानिस्तान की बात कही और भारतीय जनता पार्टी वालों ने भी अफगानिस्तान की बात कही, परन्तु ये पाकिस्तान की बात नहीं करते हैं। पाकिस्तान ने अमरीका के इशारे पर मदद ली, चाहे वह वास्द की हो या कोई और साधन हो—इस संबंध में वे सदन में खड़े होकर टीका नहीं करते हैं। आज अफगानिस्तान में रशिया है तो अफगानिस्तान के कहने से है। उनकी स्वीकृति से है। भारत किसी भी राष्ट्र के अन्दर हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि उसने अपनी नीति ऐसी बना रखी है। इस बात पर जोर क्यों दिया जाता है कि रशिया से कह दो कि वह अफगानिस्तान से हट जाए। अफगानिस्तान में रशिया है तो अफगानिस्तान की सरकार ने उनको निमंत्रण दिया है। जब तक वे चाहेंगे उनको रखेंगे और जब नहीं चाहेंगे, तब हटा देंगे।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : दोबारा कहिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : कह दिया। मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। स्वामी जी अफगानिस्तान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की बात नहीं करते हैं, जो अमरीका से हथियार मंगा रहा है। आपमें हिम्मत है तो आप सदन में खड़े होकर कहें कि अमरीका का पाकिस्तान में जमाव और उनको दी जाने वाली



[आचार्य भगवान देव]

मदद का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। यह आप क्यों नहीं कहते हैं....

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह बात खुल कर आई।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप उस की बात कहिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ। रशिया आफगानिस्तान में है तो आफगानिस्तान की सरकार की सहमति से है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Minister, do you subscribe to this view?

आचार्य भगवान देव : आपने उनसे क्या कह रहे हैं। वे पहले ही अपना जवाब दे चुके हैं। आप उस वक्त सोए हुए थे, समाधि लग गई थी।, (व्यवधान)... विदेश मंत्री ने पहले ही कह दिया है।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : मैंने जो कहा है, वही कह रहे हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : विदेश मंत्री पहले ही कह चुके हैं कि आफगानिस्तान की स्वीकृति से रशिया वहां पर है।, (व्यवधान)..... स्वामी जी खुल कर बात नहीं करते हैं। आए दिन अमरीकी विश्वविद्यालय के निमंत्रण पर वहां पहुंच जाते हैं। वहां पर ये क्या-क्या करते हैं, यह उनका व्यक्तिगत मामला हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें उनकी गतिविधियों से सावधान रहना पड़ेगा।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप मंत्री जी से पूछिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : सारी जानकारी है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : रखो न सभा पटल पर।

आचार्य भगवान देव : जहां तक ईराक और ईरान की बात है, पड़ोसी देश और दुश्मनावट, उनका भी साथ-साथ हाउस में बैठना कोई कम सफलता की बात नहीं है। झगड़े तो भाई-भाई, बाप-बेटे, मियां-बीबी, में भी होते हैं लेकिन समझदारी यह है कि उन को इकट्ठा कर के उन के अन्दर मिलाप कराया जाय, विनाश की तरफ बढ़ते हुए कदमों को रोकते हुए इन्सानियत का पैगाम दिया जाए और इस तरह का पैगाम माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी बखूबी अच्छी तरह से भारत के प्राचीन गौरव "मनुर्भव" के संदेश के रूप में दे रहे हैं। यह वेदों की धरती है.....

मित्रस्य चक्षुसा समीक्षा महे।

ऐ संसार के लोगों, अगर मित्र हो कर चले तो कभी दुश्मनी आ नहीं सकती। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमेशा बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलनों में कहा है—

समानी आकृति समानी हृदयानि वः।

लोक दल के श्री बी० डी० सिंह ने हिन्दी की बात कही। क्या उन को पता नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वेद की सूक्ति को कह कर अपने भाषण का प्रारम्भ किया था—

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखः न भारत हमेशा सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः की नीति पर चला है—सारे संसार की मानव जाति सुखपूर्वक रहे, अच्छी तरह से रहे,

मित्रता से रहे, तनाव न हो। वारुद के ढेर पर दुनिया बैठी है उस से हट कर सुख-शान्ति से रह सके। इस तरह का प्रयास भारत सरकार का रहा है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी दोनों बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं जो संसार में मानव जाति को मानव बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय बहुत विशाल है। सारे संसार से इस का सम्बन्ध है लेकिन इस का बजट बहुत कम है, इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये। विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों में जो हमारे अधिकारी रहते हैं, वे स्थानीय भारत-प्रवासियों के साथ सम्पर्क बढ़ायें, जिस से भारत के प्रति उनका प्रेम, मेल-मिलाप दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता रहे।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity to discuss the dimensions of our foreign policy and conduct of diplomacy, although we had an opportunity only a couple of days ago to discuss a major important international event which took place in India, the Non-Aligned Summit. The Non-Aligned Summit was a major event which had been separately discussed. But I want to clarify one thing. My esteemed friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy a little while ago said that we are allergic to the concept of equi-distance, some of us. We are not allergic to anything. Those people who believe in non-alignment are not allergic to anybody. But to say that non-alignment ought to mean equi-distance—if I may say so; if he will forgive me—is a little bit of nonsense; it has not been conceived as equi-distance. There were in this country people like late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and others who talked of equi-distance because of equi-irrelevance. He used to say that capitalism

and communism as two distinct ideologies are equally relevant to the future of India, Asia and the developing countries and the world. From that standpoint, rather philosophical standpoint, having wanted to question the credentials of Jawaharlal Nehru's approach to non-alignment talked of equi-distance. What exactly does equi-distance of foreign policy mean? You see the conduct of our foreign policy and our acceptance of non-alignment. It means, as I always say, an assertion of our independence and sovereignty and also an independent approach to the crucial contemporary questions of peace and war and various other questions, because we have certain basic international perceptions which obviously are influenced by our own consideration of our national interest, security, consideration of our economic ties. We look at it basically according to our interests. We look at it from the point of view of our interests. If some of our perceptions coincide with those of 'A' power or 'B' power, then you cannot say that we are trailing behind that power. That is the point that my friends like Dr. Swamy want to make out. He would agree—everybody agrees—that when there were crucial questions of the day, when it was about Goa or Kashmir which is an integral part of this country, or when there was aggression on our frontiers, or when the people of Bangladesh fought for their freedom, on all those questions of consequence and importance to our future and our natural interests, the Soviet Union stood by us. So, there is an identity of approach and interest and that does not mean that we follow the Soviet Union and on all these questions, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will agree with me—the United States did not support us; but opposed us. That is why there is no question of our following or trailing behind any power. So, there is no question of equi-distance or equi-irrelevance; this concept of equality does not fall into the parameters of our perception of Non-Alignment.

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Sir, the House is fully aware and I do not want to go into the details that he has mentioned. I want to clarify one point. I want to say that on issues of great consequence to the humanity as a whole, particularly disarmament—somebody pointed out the other day how more than six hundred billion dollars are going down the drain in the amendment race—we ought to reinvigorate the initiatives which we used to take earlier in the United Nations and elsewhere. We have to regain our initiatives on these questions, like disarmament. Because, this is very important from our moral stand point, that we cannot allow cynicism and certain amount of despair to grow in the minds of men wherever they may be, because that will drain the last hope of humanity, the hope of fulfilment, the hope of peace.

I do not want to go into the details on this issue, about our relationships with—or bilateral relations—powers like the United States and the Soviet Union at length. Dr. Swamy talked about certain normalcy—hope for normalcy—in our relations with the United States after the visit of the Prime Minister. I should have expected him to spell out “normalcy”. When we have, as I said, different perceptions to events, to our own national interests and when they collide, what exactly is normalcy? On events like—or—let us say—what is going on in Central America and South America, the champions of human rights had nothing to say, about El Salvador and Nicaragua.

~~DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:~~  
~~I did say.~~

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Did you? I am sorry. Probably you did it in a low profile.

They have nothing to say, the champions of human rights about them. I

want to say that this country stand by the people who are standing for national liberation, whether it be Nicaragua or El Salvador or anywhere else for that matter. So, my friend, Dr. Swamy is trying to spread confusion by confusing our basic approach.

Now, I want to talk about something, where I am sure I have some newly found identity of views with my friend Dr. Swamy. I have consistently held the view, in this House as well as outside, that we should not unnecessarily get into the kind of a situation where our national interests would suffer, as far as our relations with China are concerned.

But I must say nothing in the world is static. There are very hopeful signs of China changing; at least some of their global perceptions with which we have been used to over the years are undergoing some kind of change; if not transformation. China is not a country that can be wished away in interational affairs and more so for us with our geographical proximity. I am not trying to go back into the area of romanticism in our relationship with China where probably we committed a mistake. But of course, the shadow of events of 1959 to 1962 remains, and our border claim, not claim but right and China's attempt at subversion and aggressive support to our neighbours and various other problems remain. But I think it is time that we take an adult and mature view in relation to this question. I do not want to spell out in detail, but this is a time of crucial significance for us to take decision it may be that it is our last chance to do so; it has a vital consequence for this country now at this point of time, more so when you have got a pivotal position of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Community. We have to take a very objective view of this relationship between India and China and the dialogue Mr. Morarji Desai and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee started not only the dialogue should continue

but it must continue with a clear sense of purpose of settling the outstanding issues left over by history. Why I am trying to emphasise on this is not because I feel that China's attitudes are changing, not only the dialogue with the Soviet Union and China has entered a very significant phase but also possibly because there is possibility of China-Vietnam dialogue on the question of the consequence of South East Asia entering into an equally significant phase and this is the time for us for a break-through.

You know I have my great difference with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi. With all that, I have equal respect for her for many things. When she is Prime Minister not because she can appropriate for us, as some of them would want, kudos for it as they sought to do in a very cheap way on the question of Non-Aligned Summit, but I feel this may be the Summit, but I feel this may be the Prime Minister to make a decisive break-through in the relations between India and China. This chance may never come again because the pattern of events, domestic events is forcing certain compulsions on this country. You have to take a long-term point of view. We may never again be able to settle these questions. But for that, I would request the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to evolve a national consensus on China and to call without any reservation the leaders of opposition, because these questions of our frontiers are sensitive questions. It is not the time to debate it in the Parliament. For this, we have enough of approach; whether it was in relation to Tibet; whether it was in relation to the question of Dalai Lama or China; we have enough of this sentimental romantic involvement. It is time to end this. And, if we want to do it, the initiative should come from the Prime Minister, the Ruling Party and the Minister of External Affairs for a serious dialogue on these question and once for all settle this issue. These questions are of great importance for our future. As the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement we had an

opportunity, great opportunity to lead and implement the Economic declaration of the New Delhi Meet. I want to pay tribute to the draftsmen of his Declaration. It is not merely an outstanding contribution, but a lot of skill has gone into it. Now, we have to implement it. There is no point in saying that we have the wonderful Resolution or Declaration. This restructuring of the Brettonwoods institutions is going to be of great consequence. About the question of aid, our Foreign Minister some time ago has said that he has his great frustration in the failure of North South dialogue, because the interests are 'colliding', contradictions are there. You cannot resolve it. But again, there is the question of race against time in this. This gives an opportunity to involve ourselves in a big way and use all our diplomatic resources that we have in our Foreign Service, which is second to none. So, it is very important that this South South dialogue as well as this Declaration be given effect to by taking initiatives in this matter, in the United Nations and various other international forums. It is equally important that in conferences or dialogues over the question of Indian ocean—again an area of great importance from our security angle—we should involve ourselves.

Yesterday, my friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, regretted the absence of some other senior officials when this debate was going on. This casualness in relation to Parliament is inherent in the situation. When the Leader of the House herself does not attend important debates that go on in this House, other Ministers pay scant attention to what goes on in this House and Members themselves keep away, why blame only the top officials? This is an overall question of casualness of approach that we have developed in relation to Parliament; Parliament being taken for granted.

But I want to say one thing. The Service that he has in terms of human material—Indian Administrative Service, Police Service or any other



[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Service, may be as good or as bad—they are some of the finest minds in this country. But I do not think they are being looked after properly. However much the Minister may want, the Finance Ministry's and the C&AG's view, which is totally irrelevant to the conduct of our diplomacy and indirectly to our national interest, prevails and the leadership is unable to say that they must be looked after. It is not only the question of, as somebody said it yesterday, people wanting to go to better postings—London, Washington, New York and so on. That is also inherent in our social milieu. For all of us whatever is foreign in this country has a magic. That means best. So, why blame them? But as long as they go there as the representatives of this country, they must have tolerable levels of living. They must be able to survive in a diplomatic community. And unless we pay them more, to put it very bluntly, they cannot do so. Also our Missions start from vital fronts in many vital areas. This is a question of utmost importance. More so since we are involved as Chairman of the non-aligned community, we will have to involve our diplomatic service in many questions. And they cannot do so without substantial support.

14 hrs.

About the Counsellor sections, there are a large number of people, many of them belonging to my State, in the West Asian countries. If you go and visit some of the Missions, you will find how under-staffed they are in the Counsellor Departments, where the people have to wait for days to get clearance. After all, you know they do all kinds of work to earn a living and send the money home. The entire national economy and the nation ought to be grateful to them. In China, when the overseas Chinese, those who send dollars to China arrive, they are welcome with bouquets and here in this country, in our consular sections of our embassies, passport

offices, customs in the airports, Indian Airlines, what is the treatment that we give them? We harass them, make it impossible for them to spend more time with their families. This is the attitude. That is why I have been repeatedly saying that this 1923 Act should be amended and they have been saying that this Emigration Act which is meant to deal with indentured labour, should be thrown out of the Statute Book. But, now we have started another thing—ceiling, immigration required, not required and people are made to run again from pillar to post. These are little areas which encourage and breed corruption. It is time that we ended anarchy. I want a kind of assurance, a statement of policy from the Foreign Minister on what he proposes to do with the 1923 Act. Ultimately, foreign policy is not a matter of a populist strategy nor an exercise in image building. As I said earlier, it is primarily concerned with our national interest and there is a broad area of consensus, near unanimous consensus, on questions of foreign policy in this country. I have no doubt, as before, we will continue to support the directions in foreign policy which the Ministry actively pursues. Thank you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So, we should welcome Mr. Unnikrishnan's views on China.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Swamy has been referring about the isolation of India. The very fact that the summit which was to be held in Iraq was held in India—it was a consensus of all the non-aligned countries that we may have a conference in India—it bears testimony as to how much confidence the non-aligned people have in us. He also referred about China. He says that during Janata rule, Janata's policies were very good and Janata tried to befriend all the countries around this country. I take only China which he was referring to for quite some time. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the

then Foreign Minister of Janata Government, went there and China, without caring for his presence, attacked and wanted to punish Vietnam. This is the kind of courtesy they offer to you and this is the kind of policy. If you want to jump at conclusions and say that friendship is something which is just one-way traffic and you will go there and develop friendship, it is not like that. You have to see so many things—basic policies, basic issues—and if they also agree, it is only then that friendship comes. He was speaking in the Parliament as if these are the perceptions of some foreigner and not the perceptions of an Indian. He was talking that he went to see Mr. Zia, he went to see Dean Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador in U.N. and all that. What transpired between the two people, we are not concerned. What we are concerned with is the policies of these Governments and we definitely see that those policies are such that they have created problems for the whole world. Whether it is Europe, whether it is Asia, whether it is Latin America it is the U.S. Government and their policies which are creating problems for the whole world.

14.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

First of all, I must congratulate our Foreign Minister for convening the Seventh Non-aligned Conference, which was a big success. I also want to congratulate our officers, who worked very hard before the Conference, did their home task well, so that the Conference could be a grand success. I also congratulate our Prime Minister for the decisions came out after deliberations which were held under her leadership. Otherwise, it would not have been possible to collect 101 countries with diverse views and ideologies and make them agree on a consensus. It was a very big achievement. Therefore, I congratulate our External Affairs Minister as well as the officers.

A very serious situation has developed in the Indian Ocean. When

Diego Garcia was taken over by America, it was stated that a kind of assurance was given to the world that it was only for reconnaissance purposes. But, later on, they started building up military bases and now they have made it the most formidable nuclear base in the Indian Ocean. Mauritius is demanding it back but there is no response from the United States. Diego Garcia is posing a very big danger to us and also to the other littoral countries. Many a time, the littoral countries have raised their voice in many conferences, including the Non-alignment Conference, pointing out the dangers involved, but no heed was paid to this. Now the United States have got a Command there and thus they are further endangering the security of the nations in this area. I would like to know how long he will wait for the initiative to be taken by the United Nations or other countries. Now what happens in the United Nations is that every year it is postponed to the next and no decision is being taken, while the United States is strengthening its bases more and more. So, I would request the External Affairs Minister to come out clearly with our policy on the Indian Ocean. The position is becoming more serious because USA have brought the nuclear warships there. In 1971 the Seventh Fleet came to the Bay of Bengal. Since Pakistan is a part of their global policy, they are arming Pakistan also and they are having joint naval exercises in the Indian Ocean. Since all these dangers are there, we must have a positive attitude towards Indian Ocean, especially Diego Garcia. I am sure in the Seventh Summit you must have had an opportunity of meeting the Foreign Ministers of the littoral countries and discussing this problem with them. What is the attitude of India to this big problem, which is posing a great danger to India, and what is the reaction of other countries.... (Interruptions)

I must congratulate our External Affairs Minister for taking a correct line and attitude in Kampuchea.



[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

When we recognised China first, everybody said that India is wrong and then the whole world has recognised China. And now when we have recognised, 24 countries have recognised Kampuchea and 54 countries took part in U.N. in the discussion on Kampuchea, and opposed tooth and nail the Government of Heng Samrin and supported Prince Sihanouk. In Delhi summit only 31 countries opposed it. The rest were silent and it shows that every day the situation with regard to Kampuchea is improving. I must say that I was there only last month in Kampuchea and the things were absolutely normal there. There is a normal life and Heng Samrin's Government is almost in complete control of the area. There is no fighting and whatever is coming up in papers, the armies of Pol Pot are in other countries, not on Thailand borders, not in Thailand jungles, not in Kampuchea. I met various people over there, the man in the street, I met individuals and others and everybody said that this Government is a very popular Government and Heng Samrin is also liked by the local people and, therefore, there is no question of changing our policies towards Kampuchea. So, your line of thinking about Kampuchea and your helping Kampuchea is a correct line and I would also mention that India sent Mr. Rao there to go there and find out the condition and how India can help them. The report has already come and I would request the External Affairs Minister to look into it and finalise it as any little help by India will go a long way in strengthening that Government.

I must say that the reality of Kampuchea is now being understood by many other countries. But some people ask why China is opposing Kampuchea? The reason is that even China does not want a solution in Kampuchea because this has given them a hand, this has given them an

opportunity to have better relations with the ASEAN. So, they will like this Kampuchea question to be alive and similarly Singapore has 80 per cent population of Chinese and they have tremendous business opportunities in China. So, therefore, these are some people making a hue and cry, but otherwise, by and large, the people of the world have understood the situation in Kampuchea and now things are improving.

Lastly, I would like to say that various Missions we have seen abroad. I join with Mr. Unnikrishnan and other friends who have said that the amount must be larger at the disposal of our Missions because other countries are throwing so many parties and getting together, with each other explaining their point of view. That is the basis of the diplomacy which is played outside the country. But the funds are so less with our officers that they are not in a position to do all that and play an important role there. I join with my other friends and say that the demand should be increased and the officers who are working abroad for this nation should be helped.

**श्री ए० नील लोहियादसन नाडार (त्रिवेन्द्रम) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश नीति के मामलों पर जो यहां पर विचार प्रकट किए गए हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं अपने राज्य केरल से सम्बन्धित दो मांगों की ओर माननीया विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। केरल में कई लोग पासपोर्ट लेकर बाहर जाते हैं। वहां पासपोर्ट लेने के लिये बहुत ही भीड़ रहती है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि अभी तक वहां केरल की राजधानी त्रिवेन्द्रम में कोई पासपोर्ट कार्यालय नहीं है। इसलिए मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केरल की राजधानी त्रिवेन्द्रम में एक

क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था करें।

दूसरी बात आबूधाबी में कुछ मल-याली लोग हैं। उनको वापिस लाने की बात है। ऐसी भी रिपोर्ट है कि उनके लिए 'लांच' का इन्तजाम है। सन् 1973 में कुछ लोगों को लांच में भेजा गया। ऐसी भी बात है कि लांच डूब गई है। भारत सरकार को, विदेश मंत्रालय को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कि उन लोगों को हवाई जहाज के द्वारा या जलयान के द्वारा वापिस करना चाहिए। इस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश नीति के बारे में यहां पर काफी चर्चा हुई है। मैं आपका ध्यान 1980 के चुनाव के पहले जो स्थिति थी, उसकी ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उस समय हम लोग सी०एफ० डी० में थे। हमारा एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था। उस सम्मेलन में 31 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की थी। इसमें कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता देने की बात थी। हमारे और कांग्रेस (ई) के बीच में उस समय जो चर्चा हुई थी, उस में हमने 31 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आधार बनाया था। 31 सूत्री कार्यक्रम होने के कारण ही कांग्रेस-आई के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कम्पूचिया को मान्यता देने की बात आ गई हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने कम्पूचिया की सरकार को, हैंगसैमरिन की सरकार को मान्यता दी। दूसरी तरफ हमें दुख होता है कि अभी जो यहां दिल्ली में तटस्थ राष्ट्रों का सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस सम्मेलन में उस सरकार के प्रतिनिधि को हम नहीं बैठा सके। ऐसी परस्थिति में हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वह सम्मेलन सफल हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अपने देश की विदेश नीति की नींव स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में देख सकते हैं। हमारी विदेश नीति का आधार तो आत्मनिर्भरता थी। गांधी ने स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि यह आत्मनिर्भर भारत ही है जो दूसरे राष्ट्रों की मदद कर सकता है। एक आत्मनिर्भर भारत ही दूसरे राष्ट्रों को सच्चा रास्ता बता सकता है। लेकिन आज गांधी जी का भारत कहां गया है? गांधी जी ने स्वराज्य की लड़ाई के समय में विदेशी वस्त्रों और वस्तुओं का बहिष्कार और स्वदेश का प्रचार करने का आह्वान दिया था। उसी भारत में आज 36 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद न केवल हम विदेशी वस्त्रों का आयात करते हैं बल्कि विदेश से सांकेतिक-विद्या और विदेशी पूजा का भी आयात करते हैं। इस तरह से हम आत्मनिर्भरता के रास्ते पर कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं। इस समय देश में विदेशी पूजा का बोलबाला है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां पूजोपति हमारी नीति का निर्णय करते हैं—यह बहुत शोचनीय स्थिति है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम कैसे स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति को अपना सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वितीय विश्व महायुद्ध के बाद जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियां पैदा हुई, जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय मामले हुए, उन सब का सर्वेक्षण करें तो हम देख सकते हैं कि चाहे किसी राष्ट्र का बाहरी सम्बन्ध, आपस का सम्बन्ध.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got to complete now. Your party has been allotted eight minutes. You have exhausted eight minutes.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Have you stuck on to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't question me. I say, you have got to complete now. Complete it. You can't put that question to me. I tell you that time is over. Then you may continue for some time and finish your speech.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Did you tell yesterday and did you tell upto this time to anybody?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have been telling everybody.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen, nobody has been allowed time more than allotted here. We are following it. We are conducting deliberations. You have got to complete it.

**श्री ए० नील लोहिया दासन नाडार :**

विश्व महायुद्ध के बाद का जो मामला है उस में हम देख सकते हैं—राष्ट्रों का आपस का सम्बन्ध दो बातों पर आधारित है—एक तो सांकेतिक विज्ञान की सहायता की मात्रा पर और दूसरा आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा पर। इन दो आधारों पर ही हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर अपना योगदान कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां सांकेतिक विद्या का आयात हम करते हैं, आर्थिक बातों पर हम आई० एम० एफ०, विश्व बैंक, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक संस्थानों के सामने भीख मांगन जाते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम कैसे विदेशी मामलों पर अपना योगदान महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से अदा कर सकते हैं।

हम देखते हैं—भाषण होते हैं, प्रस्ताव पास होते हैं। दिल्ली में सम्मेलन हुआ, लेकिन भाषणों से, प्रस्ताव पास करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यदि कुछ होने वाला होता तो हमारा भारत तो सदियों से, शताब्दियों से,

शान्ति का पाठ करता आ रहा है। यदि कुछ हो सकता है तो उस के आधार हैं, दो पहलू हैं—एक तो वह जो हम अपने लिए कर सकते हैं और दूसरा वह जो हम दूसरों के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं। यहां दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में भारतीय समुद्री क्षेत्र के बारे में भाषण तो हो रहा था, लेकिन उस समय भी अमेरिका दियागो गांशिया में अपने सैनिक हवाई अड्डों के विकास में लगा हुआ था। उसके विरोध में हम कुछ नहीं कह सके। हम इस के बारे में अमेरिका का नाम ले कर के एक प्रस्ताव तक पास नहीं कर सके। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि जो तटस्थ सम्मेलन यहां हुआ वह वास्तव में सफल हुआ। क्या हम दियागो गांशिया के मामले में यह कह सकते हैं कि जब तक अमेरिका दियागो गांशिया में अपने सैनिक अड्डे समाप्त नहीं करता है तब तक अमेरिका के साथ हमारे आर्थिक और व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध नहीं होंगे। क्या हम अमेरिका के बारे में यह कह सकते हैं कि जब तक अमेरिका दियागो गांशिया में अपने सैनिक अड्डे समाप्त नहीं करता तब तक हम तटस्थ राष्ट्र अमेरिका को अपना कच्चा माल नहीं देंगे? क्या हम अपने अरब दोस्तों से यह कह सकते हैं कि जब तक अमेरिका दियागो गांशिया से नहीं हटता तब तक अरब राष्ट्र अमेरिका को तेल नहीं देंगे? क्या हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं। अगर यह ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो घोषणाओं और प्रस्तावों से क्या फायदा है।

आण्विक अस्त्रों और निरस्त्रीकरण के बारे में बहुत कुछ बातें कहीं गयीं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो राष्ट्र आण्विक अस्त्रों का निर्माण करते हैं या प्रयोग करते हैं, उन राष्ट्रों को क्या वे राष्ट्र जो कि तटस्थ राष्ट्र हैं, यह

कह सकते हैं कि हम उन राष्ट्रों को कच्चा माल नहीं देंगे ? क्या ऐसा निर्णय तटस्थ राष्ट्र कर सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think now you are not getting angry when I ring the bell. Therefore, you can conclude.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: (Patna); He is speaking in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am following. What is there? I know Hindi better. He is from South, he is speaking in Hindi. Can I not follow?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am praising him.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: He will also speak in Tamil.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I will try to learn.

श्री ए० नीलालोहियावसन नाडार : हम तो कहते हैं कि अमेरिका और सारे योरोपियन राष्ट्रों का बैंकिंग पेट्रोल डालर्स पर आधारित करता है। क्या हम अपने अरब दोस्तों से यह कह सकते हैं पेट्रोल डालर्स जो अमेरिका और दूसरे राष्ट्रों की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का आधार है, उसको वे खतम कर दें। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं।

क्या हम अरब राष्ट्रों को पानी के पाइप लाइन दे सकते हैं और अरब राष्ट्रों से वापसी में हम तेल ले सकते हैं। अगर तटस्थ राष्ट्र वास्तव में तटस्थ राष्ट्र हैं तो क्या अपने आप में कच्चे माल का वितरण करके क्या वे एक नई आर्थिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना करने में कुछ कर सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would it not be a negative policy?

श्री ए० नीलालोहियावसन नाडार : हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया 'शासक दल के और विपक्ष के कुछ लोगों ने भी कहा। मैं उन बातों से सहमत नहीं क्योंकि पिछले तीन वर्षों से मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की नीति में कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं है। जब वे संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जाती हैं तब तो वे अपना झुकाव उनकी ओर प्रकट करती हैं। जब वे रूस जाती हैं तो अपना झुकाव उनके प्रति प्रकट करती हैं। इससे प्रधान मंत्री की दलमुल नीति साफ दिखाई देती है। यह नीति उचित नहीं है। अपने पड़ोसी देशों भूटान, नेपाल, बर्मा और श्रीलंका के साथ अपने संबंधों को सुधारने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या किया इस के लिये उनके पास समय नहीं है। वे सिर्फ 'लॉनिंग टावर आफ पीस' और 'ट्यूनिंग फोर्क' का आचरण करती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): How much time are you giving, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is 14 minutes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): According to the extended time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No time has been extended.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Without wasting time on unessentials, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me say something which may bring some peace of mind to my friends the Members of the various kinds of Communist Parties that exist in this country.

(Shri Rian Jethmalani)

Our friendship with the Soviet Union which has been a corner-stone of our foreign policy is a welcome step. We are not ungrateful and we cannot be ungrateful for the political and economic support which we have received from the Soviet Union and from our Socialist friends time and again. At the same time, I am not unmindful of the errors of world democracies, their occasional lapses from the path of international law, morality and rectitude which have soured our relations and which have kept our relations in the kind of frozen coldness in which they exist today. But, Sir, I will say this and I wish to emphatically reiterate my convictions even at the cost of my Foreign Minister getting up and characterising it as the voice of Israel. If that is the level to which the debate descends, I could well retaliate that all those who speak from those Benches are the voice of some vested interests. But I have no desire to imitate them and to reduce this Parliamentary debates to a farce. The other day when I spoke, Comrade Indrajit Gupta has said that Mr. Jethmalani ran amuck. I can only forgive the comrade because this must be the result of his deficiency of either education or good manners. 'A person runs amuck—'amuck' is a maligned word which comes from the maligned mind. "Amuck" means when a person has taken lot of hashish and gets into the mood of murderous frenzy. If any of my friends here think ever I get into the mood of murderous frenzy, the word "amuck" may be appropriate. But to my mind, the Comrade was only reflecting the murderous frenzy of those interests whom he represents in this House.

Sir, we cannot forget our abiding interest in the survival of the free world. However detestable it may be to those who do not like the free way which we have chosen, however irri-

tating it may be to the agents who would want to destroy our free way of life, our abiding interest in the survival of the free way of life cannot possibly be overlooked.

Not one Soviet Union, not ten Soviet Unions and not any consideration of gratitude or otherwise shall make us abandon this abiding interest, this primary interest, that India will continue to preserve her free way of life.

Sir, I, again, do not wish to imitate the idiom or the language of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. But he did say, when I was talking of the non-aligned movement, that the non-aligned movement in the form in which he wants it and in the form in which he likes it will continue. And he said, "The caravan of non-alignment will go on; the dogs will continue to bark."

*\*(Interruptions)*

what he said that day. You should preach to him.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I thought this gentleman was better educated.... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Whether he is running amuck or not?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I would request him to withdraw that. We have political differences. But we should not actually trade in such words.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He used that word. I got up and protested. You did not protest at that time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is not a question of not protesting. It is a phrase, "The dogs may bark." He may have a good



command over English. I know that he has a good command over English. He should understand it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: \*\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. If I find anything unparliamentary, if he has called any member like that, I will definitely expunge it. I expected that he would withdraw it. But if he does not withdraw it. I will expunge it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On that day, you forgot the dignity of the House. When it comes to protecting me, you will not protect me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is capable of using such strong language. We are also capable of using such words. But we will not do it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On that day, I did not get protection either from the Chair or from my comrades and friends.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The protection of the Chair is always available to any member of the House.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: On that day, why did not you protect me? You were in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody got up and protested. When he used that phrase, nobody got up, including yourself, to ask for the protection of the Chair or ask him to withdraw that phrase.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you look into the records, you will find that I protested. I said, "Please mind your language." His reply was, "I speak better English than you do."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You did not want any direction from the Chair. You only protested. Now, they are saying that the words used by you

are not correct. Therefore, I said, "I will go through the records." If you are saying this to any member of the House, I would expect you to withdraw it. I know, you are a powerful advocate.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want that this phraseology should not be used in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know, you do not want to offend anybody. Therefore, I expected that you would kindly withdraw it. I will go through the records.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You go..... (Interruptions) through the records.

AN HON. MEMBER: If he goes out, the House will come to a stop.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because you have requested me to go, I will remain in the Chair.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He is protesting against the phrase "going amuck". But he is doing the same thing.

\*\*(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That also goes off the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Was I wrong in saying that you had people like that in this House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not go on record.

The speech was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta about two days back, I think and how he has been maintaining for 48 hours, I do not know. He is still angry. That is; why the name is given very late. I was also thinking whether to admit

\*\*\*Expunged as ordered by the

\*\*\*Not recorded .



(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Mr. Jethmalani's who has come just now to speak. But anyhow, It is all right.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: How sweet and reasonable he is. Very good.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Only when you hit the Marxist to behave.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: With all our gratitude to our friends the Soviet Union and the Soviet Bloc, we cannot at the same time behave like ungrateful people and take no notice or not give enough consideration to the fact that even from the West we have received economic assistance which far exceeds in its proportions, in its magnitude, the assistance which we have received from the Soviet block and only very ungrateful people will forget the political assistance which this country received in 1962. It is for the Foreign Minister to ponder over and for all Members of this House to take note of.

It is true that I speak a much different language and express views which are widely different from some of my friends. But that is an inevitable consequence of the fact that some of those from whom I differ have heroes whom I do not consider heroes and I have heroes whom they do not consider heroes. My hero in the post-independence struggle has been Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and not Mohd. Ali Jinnah. My hero has been Mahatma Gandhi. My heroes have not been international murderers and gangsters and hijackers. My good friend from the Muslim League who spoke the other day said that Arafat is a hero. I had no quarrel with anybody adopting anybody as a hero. This is a democracy. This is a free country. Anybody can adopt any body as a hero. But equally my friend from the Muslim League will concede to me the liberty of not acknowledging his hero as a hero. I am in the exercise of my right of freedom and free speech and particularly my right to form intellectual and moral opinions of my own. I may be one in the world but it is my

opinion that I will not recognise some persons as heroes. My heroes are those who believe in non-violence, who believe in the doctrine of love, and who believe in the doctrine of friendship. Those who believe in war, those who talk of war, those who practise war as an instrument of policy, are not my heroes. And this applies to wherever people of that kind exist. I am a refugee from Pakistan. I have been the victim of *Jehad* and, therefore, today that word *Jehad* sounds very irritating to me when I hear that word whether it comes from Islamabad or West Asia or any single quarter of the world. But again for the benefit of my friends in the Muslim League, I want to say this, that living in a refugee camp as a refugee, I have developed one conviction in my life and that conviction is that his country will prosper and thrive only when there is love, more love and still more love, between all the communities and between all those who practise any kind of religion. That does not mean that I will accept some of the heroes only to please them and since we have different heroes, no wonder the Foreign Minister characterises my speech as the voice of Israel. Since it came from such an important person in our political life, I think a word of defence is perfectly in order. We pride ourselves over being a democracy. We pride ourselves on being a secular country, on being a socialist country. In that whole region of west Asia, will my Foreign Minister point out to me what one country practises all these three qualities. To say this is not to approve every single act or every policy of any country. But so far as the basic requirements of democracy are concerned, which means freedom of internal debate and protest, commitment to the rule of law and the supremacy of the judiciary, a vigorous kind of socialism, it exists only in that desert, in one small oasis called Israel. And if for raising the voice of democracy, socialism and secularism, I happened to be characterised by the Foreign Minister as the voice of Israel, I am not ashamed of it, I am quite proud of it. I would rather be the voice of Israel than be the voice of forces which are feudal, which are ata-

vistic, which are the kind of forces which believe in religious hatred, religious violence, which believe in eliminating a small little country just because it happens to be inhabited by people who do not share their religious faith.

Now, may I say one word about each of the topics which I have in mind. Non-alignment was discussed. My speech is being misrepresented. The Bharatiya Janata Party which I represent and to which I have the honour to belong accepts non-alignment as a basic cornerstone of our foreign policy. But all that I have said before—and I wish to repeat—is, to my mind, somewhere along the growth, along the process of evolution of non-alignment movement, the non-alignment movement has come to be dominated by my Soviet friends. The Soviet and their supporters and admirers have overtaken this movement, and the movement is today very dear to them because it happens to further the purposes which they have dearest to their mind, to their heart. If this very movement tomorrow puts a spoke in the Russian wheel, they will be the very first ones to get up and protest that they do not like this non-aligned movement. They like it because at the moment it furthers their purposes and it is dominated by them.

I do not approve of the non-aligned movement because, over and above these forces, it has also been dominated and overtaken by the forces of religious fanaticism by whatever name they are called. I do not wish to point my finger at them. The Foreign Minister is too intelligent and too wise not to spot them, and I have no objection to India too in some sense making use of this non-aligned movement if it furthers our purposes. But basically my criticism remains that we are in a very bad company; we are in the company of people who do not share the internal values of our domestic politics and, therefore, we must be in that company knowing the dangers of it and knowing how, like a lotus, to keep ourselves aloft even when our roots are—you know where the roots of the lotus are.

Sir, I do not quite approve of our foreign

policy which is based upon bogus patriotism, and I want to give you an illustration of that bogus patriotism. Our territory, the Indian territory, the territory of *Bharat Mata*, is in occupation of at least two powers—China and Pakistan. But nobody in this House has ever got up and said this. Some years ago, all Members of this august House marched in assembly and passed a Resolution saying that we shall not rest in peace until the last inch of our soil is recaptured. Our territory, we forget. With China we have diplomatic relations. It is good that we have diplomatic relations. We should have diplomatic relations even with our enemies as far as we can afford it. I am one with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that our relations with China must improve; our relations with Pakistan must improve. With Pakistan we have full relations today. But my patriot friends here who beat their breasts about patriotism are worried that some portion of Arab territory has been taken over by Israel and, therefore, they say, we should have no relations with Israel. To these great patriots I say only one thing—to them Indian territory is not important but the Arab territory in West Asia is much more important. Therefore, I am also intelligent enough to see through this joke and I see through this joke that somewhere for reasons of domestic politics, vote banks and sometimes for the attraction of petro-dollars and sometimes for the purpose of earning foreign exchange by my friends from Kerala going there and others from elsewhere also going there, we go on talking about these things but at least in the heart of our hearts we know where the truth lies and where the things go bad actually.

In Kampuchea, I want to ask my Foreign Minister—please tell us what is your policy. Are you in favour of the policy that the troops of North Vietnam must get out of that country or are you not? Sir, I am not a supporter of that murderer Lon Nol...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Pol Pot.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: ...or whatever name it is...Sir their names are onomatopoeic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given some other name.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not know what their names are. He also committed genocide. He was no better. It is only a difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. We do not hold any brief for any kind of a regime there. So long as the regime is a murderous regime, so long as it betrays and destroys human rights of the citizen, it will never have my approbation. But we are least committed to the freedom of the countries in that region and the commitment to the freedom of the countries requires that we must use our moral influence and force for the purpose of getting foreign troops out of that country and my Foreign Minister will perhaps enlighten me as to what exactly he is trying to do.

One word about West Asia again. I want to ask a few questions because of your confusion. I wish to say in all seriousness that the resolutions and the policies which we have adopted in West Asia have committed that unfortunate region to a perpetual war. A thousand year war will rage in that territory if this is the solution which you have found for that particular problem. You are literally accelerating the biblical prophecy of an Armageddon. Only that will rescue West Asia in the condition in which you have put it today by the solution you are having. The rights of the Palestinians are very important. They are, I assure you, as dear to me as they are to you and as dear to every Indian. But it is my firm conviction that neither the methods of the PLO nor the methods of the surrounding Arab countries nor the methods of the Government of India will ever secure the recognition and enforcement of the rights of the unfortunate Palestinians. Once again—if the Palestinians have to make a success of their rights in that area, we will have to talk to them in the language of love, the language of affection, the language of Gandhiji which somehow we are ashamed of speaking. That problem will only be solved by the language of love. Unless the Arab countries and Israel build bridges of love, affection and trust, that is not possible. I want to ask the Foreign Minister. We have recognised Israel *de jure* and *de facto*. Does he ever advise our Arab

friends, 'You do likewise.' After all what Nehru found good for India must also be good for other Arab countries. Have you ever advised on that? Are you encouraging the Geneva Accords? Are you applauding, appreciating and augmenting the work of one of the greatest men of history? According to me, one of the greatest men of history is President Sadat of Egypt. Are you trying to lend any assurance of strength to the work which he has initiated and which still lies incomplete?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Two minutes more...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got your own watch—I think...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is entirely different.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the watch also there is some difference.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you, as Deputy Speaker, insist that I must stop, I will stop because I have too much respect for your office.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But after two minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, when all is said and done... I will wind up in half a minute. Sir, when all is said and done, let us recall what Pandit Nehru said...

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: That is your latest acquisition perhaps.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I knew. I read him and knew him very well even though I was not born here... Kya Baat Kar Rahe Ho?...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even a single interruption sitting he cannot avoid.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: One clarification, Sir. Considering his age, even if it is true that he knew him even before he was born, here then, Sir, in which world was he then?

**SHRI RAM JETHALMANI:** One last sentence; and that is uttered by way of a question, rather than a statement from me.

Nehru told us that the keynote of India's foreign policy is going to be that we are going to advance the area of freedom. Tell me, how have you advanced the area of freedom during your limited tenure of office and let us understand how the area of freedom has increased after the great Pandit—Jawaharlal Nehru died. To my mind, we must remain anti-colonial to the hilt. We must not forget that our foreign policy was born out of a repulsion to colonialism. Yet, we will be acting foolishly if we do not take into account those new and subtle forms which neo-colonialism has taken in this world. Those forms are again forms which I do not wish either to recapitulate or to specify because it will irritate a lot of friends. But those will be more dangerous than the colonialists because the colonialists have now withdrawn into their den — Britain, France, Holland, Germany, America. They have no intention now of conquering territories but they can only preserve the free way of life without subjugation, but my other friends continue to practice subjugation of territories. Poland and its workers are the latest example.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad):** May I suggest one thing? The whole speech may kindly be expunged from the record.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, Shri G. M. Banatwalla. He will be the last speaker. He will please take 5 minutes.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants brought up by the Ministry of External Affairs.

The policy formulation and the conduct of foreign policy is, by and large, in the right direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it must be admitted that there are notable achievements in the area of our foreign policy.

The consensus in favour of selecting India as the site for the nonaligned summit under extraordinary circumstances is itself ample evidence of international confidence in India. I must say that our foreign policy truly reflects the aspirations and opinions of our people. When the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs rose in this august House condemning the genocide of the Palestinians and the Lebanese perpetrated by Israel through inhuman and forbidden weapons, they were really voicing the deep grief, agony and the indignation of the people of India.

Anybody in a deranged condition of mind may try to equate Israel and China. But the United Nations in its wisdom and all the nations of the world have describe Israel as a racist entity like South Africa. That is a point that must be remembered.

The independence of Lebanon has to be maintained. There are various problems that engage our attention like the safeguarding and the security of the Palestinians living in Lebanon and security their rights to residence, freedom of movement and political and social activities.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a need to bring about an end to mass and individual arrests which are carried out on a political basis and to work for the release of the Palestinian prisoners detained in the Lebanese authorities prisons. The first and foremost point today is to secure an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces in Lebanon. Of course, here are Syrian forces there, but, then, Sir, I must point out that very recently the Syrian Information Minister, Mr. Ahmed Iskander said in an interview in these words:—

"Syria is prepared to do anything which helps the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon."

He further goes on to say —

"We have no objections to a simultaneous withdrawal if that would ach-



[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

ieve Lebanon's legal sovereignty over all Lebanese soil."

This is the present situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are various important points that must be remembered. Even the United Nations General Assembly had called for a total isolation of Israel. I must once again repeat and urge upon our Government for a closure of Israeli Consulate in Bombay. There is a limit to the patience of the people. I am afraid that if the Government does not act in this direction, perhaps the people would now act and rise to put a lock on the Israeli Consulate in Bombay. Further, though we may not have official trade with Israel, yet there is unofficial trade with Israel. The result is that there is black-listing of various Indian firms by the Arab countries. Sir, this is a point that must be taken into consideration and a proper ban on all trade should be imposed.

Sir, the Non-aligned Conference which met here recently in Delhi, had decided to request the International Community to set up a War Crime Tribunal in order to try Israel under the International Law for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people in all the territories which it has occupied since 1948. Every effort should be made to secure the setting up of this War Crime Tribunal. The Non-aligned Summit which met in New Delhi decided to press these various matters in the 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. I hope and I am sure that India will play an important part in this 38th Session of the United Nations in all these respects. It must be said that the boldness of Israelis because of the support of America to Israel. The United States of America and Israel are even threatening to attack the courageous Syria. I must say that in its support for Israel, the United States has stooped so low as to indulge into international gangsterism. We have the evidence of military manoeuvres by the United States in Libyan waters. There

has been also shooting down of Libyan planes inside Libyan airspace over the Gulf of Sirte, about 24 miles from the mainland.

The Summit of the Non-aligned which recently met in Delhi has also set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of India for the rights of the Arab Palestinian people led by P.L.O. We wish the Committee success.

Sir, I must also express my pain and agony at the repeated attacks on the holy Al Aqsa Mosque. Very recently on March 11, 1983, a number of armed Zionists tried to take over Al Aqsa. Diggings are being carried out at the foundations of Al Aqsa Mosque by Israel. Therefore, every step should be taken for the safety of the Mosque.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I must also refer in brief to various problems being faced by the world. Unfortunately war between Iran and Iraq continues. Every effort should be made to bring a cessation of hostilities there.

The situation in Cyprus also demands our attention. Sir, I may clarify that the Cyprus situation has resulted out of the efforts of the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots for the unification of Cyprus with Greece which is called ENOSIS and the consequent Turkish Cypriot determination to resist such a colonisation. Sir, in order to obtain this union with Greece, which is called ENOSIS, the attempts thereof also assumed a militant nature. An underground organisation named EOKA was established. It killed a large number of those opposing ENOSIS. Six thousand Turkish Cypriots were forced to abandon 33 villages as a result of the terrorism conducted by EOKA. Later there was the notorious AKRITAS Plan. Turkish Cypriot houses and properties in 103 villages were destroyed. Nearly 30,000 Turkish Cypriots became refugees. There was the massacre of November 1967. Then, Sir, the coup of 1974 for the take over of the Island by Greece and destruction of independence of Cyprus also was there. Sir, between 1963



and 1974 Turkish Cypriots were the target of attacks. Therefore, Turkey had to move in under the Treaty of Guarantee, thus safeguarding not only the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, but also saving the Turkish Cypriots from annihilation. Sir, I may say that the future of Cyprus is linked with the question of an independent, bi-communal Federal Republic. Let the inter-communal talks proceed on the basis of Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12th February, 1977 and the United Nations Resolution relevant to the Cyprus issue.

Sir, India now chairs the Non-Aligned Movement. Therefore, great are her responsibilities and I am sure that meaningful and effective steps will be taken in order to see that we succeed in various directions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I will like to draw the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the League of Arab States Mission in New Delhi. It must be given a full diplomatic status. Sir, various countries like Austria, Argentina, Spain, Senegal and others have given such full diplomatic status to this Mission. I am sure the Government will come out and do the needful in the matter.

Sir, there are reports that a number of Indians today are languishing in jails in Pakistan for various reasons. I have written to the Hon. Minister of State for External Affairs in the matter. I was assured that the matter was being taken up with the Government of Pakistan and that an effort will be made to get them released and brought to our country.

Sir, before I conclude, I must once again support the demands for grants. I must reiterate that by and large the policy formulation and the conduct of foreign policy is in the right direction. However, the need is for a more vigorous thrust. This is especially because we now chair the non-aligned movement, and great are our responsibilities. We wish success in the discharge of all these responsibilities.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I have a point of order. On the floor of Parliament, a very distinguished Member of Parliament, Shri Banatwalla said that either we should close down the Consulate of Israel at Bombay; or, he would go there and lock it up. I hope he meant it only as a joke. Otherwise, the Bombay Police will have to be informed so that every body is safe (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir As many as 25 hon. Members have participated in this debate, and I am grateful to them for their valuable contribution.

The day before yesterday, we had a 5-hour-long discussion in this House on the Non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi recently. It was natural that the same topic should have figured in this debate also to some extent; and, therefore, I would start my reply by informing the House about the follow-up that is being proposed after the Summit.

I would not repeat what I said about the content of the discussions in the Summit, because that would be repetitive. I would not like to do that. But the follow-up is something which I think hon. Members are entitled to know; and I am placing the details, whatever details I can place at the moment, before the House.

Evidently, we have adopted a document which has evoked a good deal of response from all over the world. So, it would be our first duty, to see that this document, the New Delhi Message, as well as the full document is transmitted to all the heads of State and heads of Government in the non-aligned movement, and this is being disseminated at the U.N. in New York, and also separately to the heads of the non-aligned movement. They have been here. It was they who adopted it, but as the host-country and as the Chairman of the movement, it is our



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duty to transmit to them the Declaration and all the documents that went with it. Outside the movement, there are many important countries whose heads should know that these 101 non-aligned countries meeting here have brought out certain very important documents containing their views on global matters, and therefore, the Summit documents are being brought officially to the attention of the nuclear-weapon States, industrialized countries, and others outside the non-aligned movement, in order to obtain the support and cooperation of these States on specific suggestions contained in them.

Then, Sir, the Ministry, both at the headquarters as well as our Permanent Mission in New York, is being suitably strengthened by posting hand-picked extra staff, so as to cope with the work of our Chairmanship of the non-aligned movement. It is clear that this work is going to increase. We are almost completing those arrangements and that is another necessary step that is being taken.

As Chairman of the Movement, India will have to respond to requests of Member States on issues affecting them. For instance, for convening of meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York and the participation on behalf of the non-aligned movement in the meetings of the Security Council, this falls to the lot of the country which happens to be the Chairman of the Movement and, therefore, these are also being looked into and arrangements are being made. These actions are taken after consultation with other non-aligned countries in New York.

On the economic side, follow-up of decisions will be taken up at various international meetings on economic issues including the forthcoming G-77 meetings in Buenos Aires beginning next week, the UNCTA VI in June 1983, etc. Normally, the G-77 meetings are attended by our Minister of

Commerce, but since this meeting is taking place immediately after the Summit and since the Summit has come out with certain very important ideas and views in regard to the economic aspects of the movement and of the developing countries in general, it has been decided that in addition to the Minister of Commerce, India will also be represented by me and that I should go and explain the decisions, explain the views of the Non-Aligned Summit to the G-77.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We welcome that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We welcome that.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are also initiating consultations on the suggestions that the Members States of the United Nations should attend the 38th United Nations General Assembly Session at the level of the Heads of State or Government. You may recall that this call was given by the Prime Minister and this had been hailed all round and we shall take steps to see that this attendance of all the Heads of State, and Government, as far as possible, becomes a reality because it will be a great occasion when they will be able to meet and exchange views on momentous issues of the world.

Suitable action will be taken at the appropriate time in respect of the undertaking given by the Chairperson on the Iran-Iraq conflict. Members would recall that the question of the Eighth Summit presented some difficulties during the Conference as also this substantive aspect of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Our Prime Minister, as Chairperson, made a statement which actually brought the discussion, brought the dispute there to an end and in her capacity as Chairperson she had undertaken to do certain things to take certain steps in order to find a solution or in the direction of finding a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Now, we have been considering how these steps have to be properly



ordered or timed. I would like to say that at the appropriate time, she will have to step in. We will have to find the appropriate time, but meanwhile, we are in constant touch through diplomatic channels both with Iran and Iraq; and at the appropriate time steps will have to be taken. I am stressing this because there is a tendency to ask me every week or every fortnight what we have been doing or what we propose to do. Now, if we are not doing anything for the next one month, please don't think that we are not doing anything because we have not thought about it. The truth of the matter is we have considered it in all its aspects and we find that for the next few weeks we should hold consultations through diplomatic channels rather than the Chair-person taking any overt step.

So, this is a decision, a well-considered decision and we are actually addressing ourselves to this question, from the day next to the Summit. We have not let any time be lost.

A Political Committee at Heads of State level has been set up under India's Chairmanship to work with the seven-member Arab Group for a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Steps are being taken for initiating consultations, for achieving the objectives of this machinery. Hon. Members are aware that the Arab Group has just made some visits and perhaps we would have to understand from them what the results of these visits have been and compare notes with them, how we could coordinate, how we could harmonise our steps, our efforts, with their efforts in order to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question.

The Asian Regional Meeting, preparatory to the international Conference on Palestine will take place in Malaysia in May. We shall take part in this meeting at Ministerial level. Similarly, we shall attend, at the appropriate level, the Conference on Namibia, at the end of April in Paris. Preparations for our participation in all these events are al-

ready in hand. A great deal of contact work and other activity lies ahead of us between now and September, 1983 to prepare opinions in support of the new programme of immediate measures, especially the Conference on Money and Finance for Development and the proposal that all Heads of State should meet at the U. N. General Assembly session. On both these counts we will have to do a lot of preparatory work and that is being taken up.

These are some of the important points on which decisions have been taken for initiating action and therefore the decisions of the Summit are being followed up in the right manner and with all possible expedition.

Sir, I shall now take up certain specific points raised during the course of the debate and I would like to place before the House certain factual information in regard to these points.

Some Members raised the question of India's relations with certain important areas of the world, Latin America for instance. I would like to assure the Members that we are very conscious of the need to improve, deepen, widen our relations with the countries of Latin America both in the economic field and in the cultural field.

15.23 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

You will be happy to know, that during the last three years this process has been considerably increased, considerably widened, and we have several cultural delegations being exchanged between India and the countries of Latin America, business delegations have been exchanged, and we have taken all steps to see that our relations with those countries are stepped up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Parliamentary delegations

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Oh! Yes!



MR. SPEAKER: We sit here and you still ignore us?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I shall transmit that request right here, on the floor of the House, to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: About the Middle-East I do not have to say in any great detail as to how close our relations with the countries of the Middle East are and what we have been doing to give them all political support, not just today, not when petro-dollars have become visible, but since a very long time. As I said the other day, we have centuries old relations with those countries, and to say that we have suddenly woken up to this friendship when we saw petro-dollars coming or the prospect of petro-dollars coming, is, to say the least, unfair.

About Israel, I am glad that Mr. Jethmalani finally has expressed his happiness at being called what I called him. So, there is no quarrel between us. I called him just what he is proud to be called. There the matter ends and I do not have to make any further comments.

MR. SPEAKER: That is how intelligent people fight.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: A point was raised about the Commonwealth. The question was asked: what is India's role in the Commonwealth; how does India fit into the Commonwealth at all? Now, I would like to say that the decision to remain in the Commonwealth was taken after due consideration. It is true that the Commonwealth again is a heterogeneous body. There are no unified opinions in the Commonwealth. In fact, about three-fourths of the Commonwealth countries are in the Non-Aligned Movement. So, you will see that certain harmonisation of positions that takes place in the Commonwealth is to some advantage to us, because it will be possible for us to some extent, to influence the opinions,

the views, of those who do not agree with us, with whom we have very clear differences of perception. That is how the forum of the Commonwealth is generally used. But apart from this, we have certain programmes of economic assistance and cooperation within the Commonwealth. They are progressing rather well. I do not think that we should fritter away those advantages just because we do not happen to agree with certain other countries of the Commonwealth on political issues. It is well known that we do not agree with them. Some of them have been colonial powers; some of them have been powers under whom we have been the colonies. Therefore, on political questions, it is not to be expected that we agree with them. We cannot. But we can take certain positions which to some extent, alter their own positions and, to that extent, there is an advantage.

About the Indian Ocean, again, I do not want to repeat all the arguments which were advanced on both sides the other day. The only point which I would like to make is that, as I have stated earlier, may be last year, may be year before last, this understanding of what is termed as equating one super power with another, is really not adequate. There is no question of equating one with the other, because there are a host of issues on which one side agrees with us. There are certain issues on which the other side agrees with us. So, there is no question of equating. If agreement comes from one side, we welcome that agreement. If the agreement comes from the other side on certain other issues, we welcome that too. But this does not mean that we are equating. Do we say, because some power agrees with us, we should reject that agreement? We just cannot. Therefore, I neither call this equi-distance nor equation. I call this the situation as it exists today. We are non-aligned, therefore, we do not believe in alliances. We are against alliances and have us allies as such; but we are all for agreements on individual issues on merit. Therefore, if on merit



they agree with us, there is no question of our equating one with the other and that kind of projection of our policy, I may submit, is not correct.

Then, Sir, the question of neighbours. Questions have been asked about our relations with Pakistan. I would like to submit to the House that the friendship treaty which we have proposed and the no-war pact which they have proposed are both under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
For how long?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: As long as they are not sorted out. The Joint Commission has been agreed to and in spite of the fact that all the Heads including our Prime Minister were breathlessly busy during the Summit. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You would not mind that he is impetuous because he is still young.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not mind.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What was the reaction of Pakistan to our suggestion that Pakistan should not offer any of its occupied territory for military use by any foreign power? What was the reaction of Pakistan?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Under negotiations?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would like to inform Prof. Chakraborty that when we have given them a draft for a friendship treaty, naturally that would contain elements which he is referring to and when I say that it is still on the table under discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
Under negotiations.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
Therefore it is still under discussion. If we had not had these differences in per-

ception, there would not have been any need to continue the discussion still. It so happens that both, in their no-war pact and in our friendship treaty, there are certain common elements but there are certain elements on which agreement could not be arrived at so far. Therefore, they are under discussion. The Joint Commission has been established. We are going to have the first meeting of the Joint Commission by mutual convenience at the earliest possible time.

Then, a question was raised about cultural and trade relations. I would like to inform the hon. Member who raised this question that we on our part are prepared for an enlargement of trade relations, are prepared for an enlargement of cultural relations but it so happens that from the Pakistan side there has been reluctance for what they may consider good reasons. We will not go into that since they are a sovereign country. But they have so far not shown the readiness to expand trade relations except on a government-to-government basis. Recently they have exempted a few items but even on those items no trade has really been expanded or enlarged. So, that seems to be the position but I hope that with the Joint Commission having taken off it should be possible, it would be possible, to go afresh into these questions. Wherever there is a hitch, we could look into that and see what can be done. The idea of having a Joint Commission was that wherever progress is not up to the mark, not satisfactory, we should at once pay some special attention to those areas and see that relations between the two countries are developed as both the countries went to develop them. Of course, the question of induction of arms is there. That is coming in the way of rapid normalisation, improvement of relations; that creates tension, that creates suspicion. A mini-arms race has started in the sub-continent. All these fall-outs are there. We cannot wish them away. We take note of them. We tell them again and again and yet again that

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this is unnecessary, they need not embark on this, but they seem to have other ideas evidently and, therefore, we will have to live with this dialogue with them and we also have to take into account that in our neighbourhood all this escalation of tension as a result of sophisticated arms is taking place and we have to ask ourselves as to what we should do to meet the situation. This position will continue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Much more reasonable this time.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:

About Bangladesh, a question was raised in regard to Tin Bigha. I would like to inform the Hon. Member that we are fully aware of the position in regard to Tin Bigha, and particularly the possibilities or the danger that has been mentioned, about one of our areas becoming cut off from the rest of the country. This has been taken care of. While the terms of the lease deed are being worked out, we have taken care to see that this does not happen. We are in touch with the Government of West Bengal. I would like to assure the hon. Members that nothing will be done to isolate any part of the country from the rest of the country.

About Sri Lanka and the stateless persons, the present position is hopeful the Minister concerned, Shri Tondaman himself, the President of the Ceylon Workers' Congress and now the Minister of Rural Industries Development, has said that sensible basis for the solution of the problem of statelessness would be for Sri Lanka to accept all those who wish to become Sri Lankan citizens. Since we have no agreement subsisting at the moment, we will have to find a way of solving this problem, and this is the direction in which presumably the Government of Sri Lanka are considering the problem. We agree that this is a very satisfactory way of solving it, and we would also pursue action in that direction.

About Nepal, as hon. Members know, our relations are good and whatever, agreements, and other cooperation schemes were being considered between the two governments, we have been able to make some headway. But we would like to make more progress in these things, and I think on both sides there is a desire to make greater progress, for which we are proceeding on the right lines. There was some newspaper report to the effect that there was some displeasure on the part of the Nepalese delegation, which attended the Non-aligned Summit. I would like to state categorically that there is no truth, no basis, for thinking on these lines; there was no question of causing any displeasure to them, as there was no question of causing displeasure to anyone, on any score whatsoever.

Coming to China and Tibet, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy particularly raised this point. I would like to reiterate the Government's position that Tibet is an integral part of the People's Republic of China and the the Government of India have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any other country. That is our position and that continues to be our position. In fact, when Mr. Huang Hua came here, during our discussions I had brought to his notice that, while we are ready co-operating with them on all matters on which they feel sensitive, the same is not being done by them; this I pointed out to him. So, there is no question of any departure from our policy in regard to Tibet. If any members have said any thing which goes counter to the policy, I have not come across any such statements. But I would like to say that this is the policy, and this has to be accepted by the members of my party. There is no question of their not accepting it.

Sir, there was this question no about our relations with the United States, particularly in the light of the visa granted to Mr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan. I would like to inform the House that this matter has been taken up with them quite forcefully. Some time back the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Shultz, had written to me to say that we need not agree on all questions and still we could improve our relations. In general that is true, we do not



have to agree with all countries on all questions in order to improve relations bilaterally. But then, this particular question happens to be one on which relations cannot but be affected. You cannot treat them as one of those differences which do not affect our friendship, need not affect our relations. The reason, is simple, that this is a matter which concerns the integrity of the country and when it concerns the integrity of one of the countries, it has a different discussion. I would certainly say that if we had done a similar thing in a matter which concerned the integrity of the United States, they would have had the same right to tell me that our difference in this goes to the root of the matter. It is not one of those differences in perception in regard to matters in which we are not vitally interested. Therefore, this stands on a different footing. This has been conveyed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What is the reason? What is the explanation given to this? You have withdrawn the Passport of Chauhan. Even then they had given a Visa. What is the answer given to this?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I need not point out to Mr. Yadav that we do not really get instant answers to everything that we say.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You did not get the answer. Then it is all right. This is what I wanted to know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Or a different answer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, may I make an interruption? I had seen a press speculation that the Indian Government is also encouraging Rican secessionists to visit India. I saw this in the newspaper. I would like to know whether you have come across this kind of a reaction.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Never heard of it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you heard of Puerto Rico?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes. What have you said about that?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Do not believe in speculations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you seen Puerto Rico?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes. I have visited it. Do not believe in speculations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked him the question to get clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He does not believe in them. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think he has been keeping company with Satyasadhanji?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, in that case he is a bull.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: One point raised by Prof. Chakraborty related to the IMF etc., and he seemed to have some objection to our policy of taking loan from the IMF and also seeking to restructure it. He seems to find some contradiction in this. I would like to point out to him that there is no contradiction. We go on taking loans from the World Bank and IMF on terms which are acceptable to us and at the same time, agitating for a restructuring of these institutions. There is no difficulty, there is no contradiction between the two and if we cannot take a loan from them until they are restructured, we will never be able to get any loan from them. (Interruptions). Therefore, the contradiction which he saw is no contradiction in the real sense.

About the working of our missions Shri Chandrajit Yadav directly and some other Members also not so directly raised some very important points. He was pleased to say and I am grateful to him for the compliments which he has paid to our missions, to some of our official and so on. But he was pleased to say that when Members of Parliament go to other countries, our missions and Ambassadors only treat them to a good dinner. I do not know if that is held against the ambassadors. I

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am not sure. But he says that they have no arranged meetings with important persons of those countries. I would like to point out. I made some enquiries on this. It so happens if M.Ps. find time, if M.Ps and others go from here and if they have time to spare and if they notify our missions in advance, it will be possible to arrange meetings. But if they are rushing in transit, they are in that capital for three hours and if they wish to see the President of that country within those three hours, I am afraid, this is not going to be possible. Sometimes it may be possible. It is quite possible that he may be having free time, and you may go and have a chat with him. But that is different. But it is not generally arranged that way. It should not be expected to be arranged that way. Therefore, I would certainly be happy if more and more Members of Parliament are able to talk to Members of Parliament in other countries or V.I.Ps or Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers or any responsible persons in those countries. But these meetings have to be arranged properly. Take our own example. When a Foreign Minister wants to come here, the dates are notified two or three months in advance. We cannot accept certain dates. Other dates they cannot accept. Therefore finally we have to come to certain agreed dates, and agreed times and so on. Therefore, it is a logistic problem. It is not a problem of our ambassadors not being able to do that. I would like to inform the House that as far as I have seen and I have seen quite a few countries and the way our missions have been functioning there, in the matter of having access to the Government of that country, in the matter of being able to arrange meeting with dignitaries of that country, Head of Government and so on, our ambassadors are in no way less effective than any other ambassador. In fact they are much more effective than many others. Therefore, there is no question of their not being able to arrange meetings. It is only a problem of logistics and that can be taken care of if sufficient time and information is given to them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Our own ambassadors do not have the time even to meet the visiting Members of Parliament. This is the situation. Therefore, my request is that what you have said just now should be conveyed to them.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There may be dishonourable exceptions everywhere. But I am talking of the rule. As a rule they receive them. They get them received. Someone goes from the mission and they are given all courtesies.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav also raised the question of some prestigious missions and needy missions. There was a kind of contrast between the two. I would like to inform him and the House, that as I had promised in 1980, 1981, 1982 this elaborate exercise of axing some of the so-called prestigious missions. I do not call them prestigious but they are big missions. For historical reasons they have come to be big missions. It means, the personnel there are more than other missions and they have been there for a long time—Whenever we have found that there is need and there is possibility of reducing the staff from those missions and utilising that staff and other missions, we have done that. Particularly, in the WANA Division where the number of Indians has grown, and, therefore, the consular and other duties of the Missions have also increased enormously, this has been done. This is what I would like to inform the House. In the case of London, the total number of posts was reduced from 382 in 1979 to 260, that is, in one Mission, there was a reduction of more than 100 posts. The same was done—not to that extent but to the extent possible—in Washington, Katmandu, and all these personnel released from these Missions have been deployed in the WANA region, that is, West Asia and North Africa. In this region alone, we have given them 50 additional posts to cope with the increased work. We are again looking into the matter. A committee headed by one of our veteran diplomats, Shri Samar Sen has been appointed recently. That committee has been charged with the duty of going into all those details and coming up with

further recommendations and that committee has started its work and we will look into the recommendations of the Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will they be allowed to travel abroad for on-the-site inspection ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That decision has not yet been taken. But I presume that if there is any need, there is nothing wrong in it. Generally all the material that is needed for their consideration is available at headquarters. Therefore, unless at the last moment it is found that a visit or two are necessary, they would remain here, and examine the matter.

Finally, Sir, about the 1923 Emigration Act, a point was just raised. I would like to inform the House that the matter of emigration, you know is now being dealt with by the Ministry of Labour. We are in touch with them. The Bill is ready. I am not sure when they are going to introduce it. The Labour Minister will be able to tell the House. I know this as a fact that the Bill is ready in all respects because we have all worked on it and it will be introduced at the earliest.

Finally, I would like to thank all hon. Members for their very valuable contribution. As I said, the points in regard to the Non-Aligned Movement etc., need not be reiterated. All opinions that have come in favour of the Movement throw light on different aspects of the Movement. So, they are all correct in their own way but they are not the whole truth. The stress that has been laid on different aspects of non-alignment and the Non-Aligned Movement are all true. I would like to assure the House that India as chairman of the Movement will do all that is in its power to see that the Movement is strengthened. And not only that, the Non-Aligned Movement today is just pitching its base camp as the Prime Minister put it at the Summit it is not really a movement that has reached the summit. It is only a base camp

and, therefore, the climb is going to be hard and we are going to need full support both at home and in other countries. And I am sure, this august House will give us support.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, before he concludes, I would like to elicit one information from the hon. Minister. The United Nations Human Rights Commission has passed strictures regarding the persecution of the people in Iran by the Khomani regime. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of anybody. But what is the stand of our Government as far as the trampling under foot of the human rights concerned ? Have we declared ourselves in favour of safeguarding human rights in Iran ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not concentrating on one country and I do not think it is fair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Take a stand.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The Human Rights Commission is deliberating on several issues, on several countries and on several areas; and, of course it has got its own aberrations. We send our representative Mr. Bhagat had been there and we have done our duty by taking a right stand in the Human Rights Commission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Mr. Rajda, Not allowed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I want to know just one small thing. I want to know whether the Foreign Minister has deliberately not replied..

AN HON. MEMBER : Kampuchea.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Not Kampuchea. It should not be all the time on your mind. You just have a little patience and you will know.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

I had said that certain forces are indulging in destabilising activities in our country. Certain reports have appeared in newspapers in the country and abroad. The Foreign Minister had assured us in the Consultative Committee that he will give information about that. I wanted to know whether he does not want to say anything or he has got some information. I am asking this because we are very much concerned about what those forces are doing here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about the balkanisation plan ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have not deliberately replied to that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This is what I wanted to know, I hope, you are taking full care of that.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all the cut motions together to vote unless any member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately. I put

all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demand for Grant 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ministry of External Affairs	31,13,88,000	6,33,83,000	155,69,41,000	31,69,17,000
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15.55 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE SETTING UP OF COMMISSION ON CENTRE STATE RELATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): What is the urgency about this? Will the Prime Minister explain the urgency of this Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Well, considering that we have been thinking about it now for some years we can hardly be said to be hurrying. Besides, Rajya Sabha is adjourning...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): As also the memorandum submitted by the West Bengal Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, if you like to take the credit, you may. But a lot of people share it with you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are not doing for a mid-term Poll?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, if we can now get on with the business of the House, with your permission, I am making the statement.

Sir, the Government have been considering for some time past the need for a review of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States. While keeping in view the social and economic developments that have taken place over the years, such a review will take into account the importance of the unity and integrity of the country for promoting the welfare of the people. The Government have accordingly decided to set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Sarkaria, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India to go into these matters.

The Commission will examine the working of the arrangements between the Centre and the States and recommend such changes in the said arrangements as may be appropriate within the present Constitutional framework.

श्रीमती राम बागड़ी (हिंमर) :

प्रधान मंत्री जी इसको दो खम्भा राज्य के बजाय 4 खम्भा राज्य के तरीके पर क्यों नहीं करती? चौखम्भा जो आपका बुनियादी सवाल था?

(व्यवधान)

16.00 hrs.

# DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84—Contd. . . . .

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 45 and 46 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 45 and 46 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies."



*Demands for Grants, 1933-84 in respect of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for, Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>			
	Department of Food . . .	157,97,96,000	6,55,68,000
	Department of Civil Supplies	79,08,000	1,38,50,000
			789,89,79,000
			32,78,39,000
			3-95,37,000
			6,92,45,000

MR. SPEAKER : Shri M.M. Lawrence.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

**SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE** (Idukki): Sir, in the sphere of food and civil supplies, our country is experiencing great hardship. Even though the Government always claims that we are attaining self-sufficiency in the sphere of food and so many other essential items, there is no enough supply. The reality is the production of rice and wheat in the country is not enough to feed all citizens of our country. If everybody in our country takes food to the full, what would have been our position? Actually, a portion of our people have no capacity to purchase rice and food. A considerable proportion of the population of our country is not eating food sufficiently. Time and again, we admitted that more than 50 per cent of our people are below the poverty line. So it is a well-known fact that the majority of our people are not eating to their stomach's content. The Government is claiming very often that we are attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of food. In recent days, we have read in the newspapers and even the matter was raised in this House that in some parts of our country, people are not only starving but even dying because of not getting food. There are instances of this kind from Rajasthan, Tamil-

nadu and Bihar. We are going to hear more from many other parts of our country and from many of our States if the situation is not remedied urgently.

This is the picture of the country today. Adequate supply is not being given by the Central Government to the States with the result that great difficulties are faced by the deficit States. To attain self-sufficiency in reality, we have a reform our land policy radically. Our aim in the freedom struggle was the radical land reforms, to end landlordism and to give land to the tiller. But for the last 35 years, the Government which is ruling this country was withholding land reforms. Perhaps now the representatives of the ruling party or the Ministers may deny saying that they were not ruling always and another Party was in power for some time. But in my opinion the same class has been ruling this country and that class, in the last 35 years, has been preventing radical land reforms. They have been protecting the interests of landlords and the interests of big capitalists and monopolies only. If, as we had preached during our freedom struggle, we had implemented the land reforms and given land to the poor

peasantry and to the landless agricultural labourers, we would have produced perhaps double of what we have produced this year or last year. So, the main responsibility for starvation, for deficit, for increase in prices and for black-marketing and hoarding rests upon the present Government. They are only responsible, not the people.

The purchasing capacity of the people is very low and still it is going low. The agricultural labourers are not getting the minimum wages and the peasantry, the farmers, of our country are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. They are being exploited by the traders and the middlemen. When the harvest starts these traders enter the market and purchase the agricultural produce for low prices and they stock it and then sell for higher prices. The prices of the agricultural inputs are always going up, but the farmers are denied remunerative prices for their produce. Same is the situation faced by all sections of the farmers, whether they are cultivators of rice or of wheat or of onion or of cotton or of sugarcane or of potatoes; all the farmers of our country are experiencing this. Take, for example the position of the sugarcane farmers. They are not getting a remunerative price. The millowners are exploiting the sugarcane growers by giving a very low price to them but, after the production of sugar, they are selling the sugar for a higher price. Similarly they are giving very low wages to the workers working in the sugar mills, and the Government is encouraging them. We have a dual pricing system in sugar. Only a small portion is purchased as levy sugar and that does not meet the needs of the people. But at the same time a large portion of sugar is being sold by the millowners at higher prices. Government is also encouraging exports. At Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 per kilo, they are exporting sugar from this country at the expense of the common people of our country all these losses have to be borne by the common people, by the poor consumers of our country. But at the same time those sugar magnates

are amassing profits like anything. This is the policy being pursued by this Government. This is the position not only with sugar but also with the other crops. Take, for example, the cash crops. In Kerala we have produced so much cash crops—spices. They are being exported and so much of valuable foreign exchange for the nation, we are earning. But never has this Government given any consideration to our State for this valuable service to the nation which is being done by the farmers of Kerala State. The question is of giving a fair price to the farmers as well as giving a minimum wage to the agricultural labour. The farmer should get a reasonable price and it should be sold for a reasonable price to the consumers by keeping away middlemen. But that policy has never been pursued by this government. In the sphere of pulses which is the main source of protein in our country, we need as per statistics 47 grammes of pulses per capita, but the per capita availability is 39.1 grammes. It was 70.4 grammes in 1955-56. In the revised 20 point programme importance has been given for augmenting production of pulses. Actually the availability in 1978 was 45.2 lakhs tonnes; in 1979 it was 44.9 lakhs tonnes and in 1980 it was 31 lakhs tonnes and in 1981 it was 39.5 lakhs tonnes.

Now some State Governments are encouraging the cultivation of soya beans. It is a dangerous move. In Rajasthan and in some other States, on the insistence of the World Bank or it may be more correct to say under compulsion from the World Bank they are encouraging soya bean cultivation. We have no technology for processing soya bean. So after cultivation of Soya bean, naturally we have to sell it to outside countries.

So, in reality USA is going to buy soya bean for a very low price and they will process it and again that will

[Shri M.M. Lawrence]

be sold in our country at an exorbitant price thereby earning big profits. As part of this State Governments are supporting the World Bank conditionality and the Central Government is encouraging this policy which is detrimental to the interest of our nation. Why has the Government chosen to encourage cultivation of soya bean instead of our traditional pulses—thereby helping the World Bank and through that, the USA?

Sir, it is a known fact that the purchases done by the Civil Supplies Department always lead to corruption. They are always purchasing at exorbitant prices. Higher prices—which are not prevalent in the market—they are giving. It is a well-known fact that it is due to corruption. But what is the Government doing to prevent that corrupt practice? Serious allegations are reported against FCI officials. Some senior officers are given extension of service repeatedly after superannuation and at the same time FCI is denying the legitimate demands of the workers also. Sir, FCI officials some time back agreed to enhance the salary of employees but now they have gone back on their word. So, the efficiency of the workers who are working inside the FCI is going down. Likewise FCI officers are using the workers to carry 100 kg. bag. It is against the stipulation of ILO. ILO has stipulated 50 kg. for an ordinary worker but our Labour Department considering the Indian condition of the workers stipulated 35 kg. for an Indian adult worker.

After some time Government agreed to bring it down to 75 kg. from 100 kg. but that too was not implemented.

Sir, the deficit States are being denied adequate quota allotment of rice and other food material. In respect of Kerala every month 2 lakh tonnes of rice is needed for the public distribution system. This matter has been brought forward before the

Central Government by the State Government and so many times it has been raised in this House also but so far Government has done nothing. The maximum supply was in 1981, namely, 1.35 lakh tonnes. From 1981 December it has been 90,000 tonnes. From May 1982 to October 1982 it was 1.11 lakh tonnes and in November 1982 it was 90,000 tonnes. From December 1982 onwards it has been 95,000 tonnes. This matter was discussed in this august House but the reply of the Minister was negative. He was not prepared to give adequate supply to the Kerala Government for maintaining public distribution system. Now, we are facing lean months. The same is the position in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura and so many other States. To meet these lean months the Government has to augment the supply of rice to these States. In Kerala the public distribution system is crumbling down for the last so many months full ration is not being distributed with the result people were forced to depend on the open market and in the open market prices are going up. Sir, owing to the low purchasing capacity of the ordinary people they cannot purchase from the open market and they are also not able to get the decided quota from the ration shops. Therefore, most of our people are experiencing great hardship.

Sir, in the case of West Bengal due to acute widespread and continuing drought the minimum requirements from Central pool of rice is 2 lakh tonnes per month. The lean months are coming but the attitude of the central Government is not at all helpful. In month of February only 1.10 lakh tonnes of rice was given to West Bengal. In the matter of facing drought also the Central has not come to the aid of West Bengal government. This holds good in the case of Kerala State also. For Kerala only Rs. 9 crores were given to face the

drought situation. In the matter of West Bengal they demanded Rs. 74.18 crores to meet pre-monsoon drought conditions but the Central Government stipulated to spend only Rs. 24.77 crores. For post-monsoon drought they demanded Rs. 205.38 crores but the Centre fixed the ceiling on expenditure at Rs. 52.50 crores. Similar is the case of Tamil Nadu. The matter became so serious that the Chief Minister himself had to go on hunger strike. The Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu stated that they need to tide over the coming four to five months 6 lakh tonnes of rice and requested for a financial help of Rs. 35 crores to purchase rice from the open market. It has not been given by the Central Government from June onwards the off-take of foodgrains would go up to 1 lakh tonnes per month. It will put tremendous pressure on the public distribution system in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Sir, this is the situation in this country. So how this Government is going to tide over this situation? They may say so many things but the basic thing is that they are unprepared to implement land-reforms. They are always protecting the interests of landlords. They are ruining the farmers in the countryside. They are denying minimum wages to agricultural labourers. They are encouraging the traders and middlemen to squeeze the workers who are working in the industries. The same is the fate of middle-class employees working in Government offices and the other middle-class people of our country.

As long as this Policy is continued by these problems are not going to be solved. As long as this Government is in power, various welfare schemes are not going to be implemented. The only way out for the people of this country, the labourers, the agricultural workers and the farmers, is to unite and struggle against this policy

of the Government. Either the Government should change its policy or the people will bustle a Government which is capable of implementing the policies which are needed by the people of the country, the workers, the agricultural labourers and the farmers.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains] (1)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to guarantee remunerative prices to sugarcane growers.] (2)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of increasing the target of foodgrains procurement from the present 12.5 per cent.] (3)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee remunerative price to the peasants.] (4)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply 4 lakh tons of foodgrains per month to West Bengal.] (8)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Geeta Mukherjee]

[Failure to supply adequate foodgrains to maintain effective public distribution system in the country.] (9)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of supplying foodgrains regularly to Madhubani, Darbhanga, Santhal Parganas and other drought-hit districts of Bihar.] (5)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of crushing the entire sugarcane lying in the fields, particularly in U.P. and Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi and other districts of Bihar.] (6)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of clearing all the dues of the cane growers by the Sugar Mills particularly by the Lohat Sugar Mills in Madhubani district, Sugar Mill at Sakri in district Darbhanga and Raiyam Sugar Mills in Bihar.] (7)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of fully nationalising wholesale trade in foodgrains.] (11)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Urgency of supplying adequate quantity of foodgrains regularly

to Bihar for meeting minimum requirements in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other drought affected districts of the State.] (12)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to evolve and implement a composite price policy ensuring remunerative prices to the peasants and producers, parity in the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods and inputs and a limit of 15 per cent in prices paid to the primary producers and charged from the actual consumers.] (13)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for regular supply of the essential commodities to the drought-affected blocs and districts of Bihar.] (14)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains in the country.] (15)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the malpractices in the F.C.I.] (16)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to cover the whole of the country by a net work of public distribution system.] (17)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."



[Need to supply wheat and rice to the deficit States according to their demands and on time.] (18)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb black-marketing in imported edible oil.] (19)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply all essential commodities at subsidized and uniform rates throughout the country.] (20)

MR. CHAIRMAN: As already announced, I will now request Shri K. Vjaya Bhaskara Reddy to make his Statement.

16.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STRIKE BY WORKERS OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION ON 23RD MARCH, 1983

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): DTC Mazdoor Congress had presented a 20 Point Charter of Demands to the Management on 6th December, 1982. The Management had given its reply to the demand charter on 14th January 1983, indicating the position in respect of various demands. This was followed up by further negotiations between the Management of the DTC and the Union at various levels on different occasions. The Mazdoor Congress had also promised to supply further details pertaining to some of its demands. On 7th March, 1983, DTC Management was served with a one-day token strike notice for the 23rd March, 1983. A hunger strike was also organised in front of the DTC main office from 18th March, 1983.

The Minister of State for Shipping and Transport had appealed to the union leaders to call off the threatened strike, accompanied by an offer to set up a High-powered Committee which could examine their demands and submit a Report within a prescribed period of time. The Mazdoor Congress leaders were, however, adamant that certain financial concessions must be announced straightway. This was not considered possible. The Union preceded with the one-day strike, which was illegal.

The striking workers not only struck work themselves but did not allow other workers to function. Despite all this, the DTC Management was able to outshed approximately 800 buses in the morning hours, but most of these were again held up en-route, their tyres deflated. The private buses operating under contract with DTC were also not allowed to operate.

These activities had resulted in damage to more than 100 DTC buses and burning of 3 vehicles. About 150 persons are reported to have been injured, of which over a hundred are Police officers and men. There has been the tragic death of a DTC Conductor (Shri Ram Singh). The Lt.-Governor of Delhi has already ordered a Magisterial Inquiry into this death, as well as sanctioned Rs. 5,000/ ex-gratia to the next of kin.

I deeply regret the inconvenience caused to the people of Delhi, particularly school-going children and office-goers.

As to the genuine demands of the workers, Government is always willing to look into them. It is proposed to set up a High-level Committee which would examine the various demands and submit its Report within four weeks.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजिपुर) :  
सभापति जी जब कल डॉ० टॉ० सी०  
की बसें बन्द थीं तो सरकार ने आल्टर-  
नेटिव व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की ? आपके

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

पास ट्रेन्सर्षी वह चलवा सकते थे और गाड़ियां चलवा सकते थे। कल इतनी दिकत हुई है कर्मचारी अपने काम पर नहीं आ सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me; at this stage no clarification will be asked according to the rules.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इस पर डिस्कशन अलाऊ कीजिये। सरकार को कहिये पूरा जवाब देने के लिये। जन जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once again, listen to me. Kindly give a notice. After that, it will be considered.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नोटिस दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will clarify your point; yes, you have given the notice. It will be examined.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : इन एंडीकेट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जवाब अधूरा है। मंत्री महोदय से पूछिये कल इन्होंने आल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की? यह लोकल ट्रेन्स चलवा सकते थे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before you could ask, this has to be examined.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग वाक आउट करते हैं मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट पर। यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल गलत है और लोगों के साथ जनजीवन के साथ सरकार ने खिलवाड़े की है।

(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN then left the House).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not be unfair on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, nothing has been said about the employees problem. Nothing has been said as to what he is going to do in this matter. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you say may be correct. But unless this is examined, you will not be in this position to ask the questions now. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Nothing has been said in the statement. The statement is inadequate. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not allowed at this stage.

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur and some other Hon'ble Members then left the House)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I want the Government to start immediate direct negotiations with the Unions and take a decision. That is what I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not only that. There can be no questions now. We have to stick to the rules.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am only requesting through you the Minister that he should advise the Delhi Transport authorities to have direct negotiations. That is what I want.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not expunging that. It is all right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Even now sufficient number of buses are not plying. Obviously the workers are not satisfied. Something must be done about it. This statement does not make the situation clear.

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र : (सलेमपुर):  
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका विशेष  
शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि खाद्य और नागरिक  
पूर्ति मंत्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की  
मांगों पर हमको अपने विचार प्रकट  
करने का आपने अवसर दिया है।

अभी-अभी हमारे सामने जो स्थिति  
आई है, तबियत नहीं मानती तो यह कहना  
ही पड़ रहा है। हमारे विरोधी भाई कहते  
हैं कि रास्ता चल रहे हैं, अगर ठोकर लग  
गई तो सरकार जिम्मेदार है, पेड़ से  
गिर गये तो सरकार जिम्मेदार है।  
क्यों नहीं मना कर दिया? कर्मचारी  
गलती करते हैं और सरकार उन पर  
अनुशासन की कार्यवाही करती है तो  
विरोधी भाई विल्लाते हैं कि गलत  
किया। कोई सुझाव तो देते?

मंत्री महोदय का अभी बयान आया,  
कितना बढ़िया बयान था। उन्होंने  
सजैस्ट किया कि हम एक कमेटी बना  
देते हैं। आपकी तकलीफें कमेटी सुनेगी  
और वह फैसला करेगी। लेकिन मानने को  
तैयार नहीं, हड़ताल करेंगे। रास्ता  
चलते पेड़ से मोटर टकरा गई तो  
भी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मैं समझता  
हूँ कि अगर विरोधी भाई चाहें तो सारा  
काम हो सकता है। सारे खुराफात की  
जड़ विरोधी भाई है। वह सब को  
उभाड़कर केवल नुक्सान करवाना चाहते  
हैं। उनको अखबार में नाम निकलवाना  
था, अखबार के लालच में कि पेपर में  
नाम निकलेगा कि दिल्ली बस निगम  
की सहानुभूति में हमारे विरोधी भाईयों

ने वाक आउट किया। केवल परपज  
उनका यही था, और कोई सहानुभूति  
उनको नहीं थी।

इस मंत्रालय के संबंध में भी फिर  
वही कहानी याद आ रही है। समूचे  
देश में सूखा पड़ा। आप जानते हैं कि  
विज्ञान ने इतनी तरक्की नहीं की।  
यह तो भगवान पर ही निर्भर करता है,  
बरसात नहीं हुई तो सूखा पड़ेगा।  
लेकिन फिर भी सरकार जिम्मेदार।

हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा  
कि सूखा पड़ रहा है, हमारे देश के  
लोग क्या खायेगा? तो उन्होंने बफर  
स्टॉक जमा करने के लिए कोशिश  
की और विदेशों से गल्ला मंगा लिया।  
इस पर भी हमारे विरोधी भाई हल्ला  
मचा रहे हैं, कि क्यों मंगा रहे हैं? यहां  
किसानों को अधिक दाम दे देते।  
अगर विरोधी भाईयों की बात मानकर  
आज यह सरकार बफर स्टॉक नहीं रखती  
तो इस सूखे के समय में जब कि 31 करोड़  
से ऊपर लोग सफर कर रहे हैं, शायद  
ही कोई प्रदेश बचा हो जहां सूखा न  
हो, समूचे देश में भुखमरी की स्थिति  
होती। कितनी सूझबूझ और दूरदर्शिता का  
काम हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने किया है?  
उनके निर्देश पर इस विभाग के मंत्री ने  
अपनी कार्यकुशलता से कैसा बटवारा  
किया कि कम-से-कम आज यह खबर  
नहीं है कि अमूक जगह पर भूख से  
आदमी मर गये हैं।

मुझे याद है जब मैं पढ़ रहा था  
तो अंग्रेजों के समय में बंगाल में सूखा  
पड़ा था। समूचे देश में सूखा नहीं था  
केवल बंगाल में था, लाखों-आदमी उस  
समय मर गये। मैं यहां तक कहूंगा कि  
बच्चों का मास भी खाने को लोग  
तैयार हो गये।

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

आज जब कि 31 करोड़ लोग सफर कर रहे हैं समूचे देश में एक प्रकार से सूखा है, वहां इस तरह का इंतजाम किया गया कि एक भी आदमी भूखा नहीं मरने दिया गया, अगर इसकी सराहना भी विरोधी भाई नहीं करें तो वह सरकार के साथ अन्याय करेंगे।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। इस देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है 10-11 करोड़ की आबादी है, इस देश का छठा हिस्सा है लेकिन मैंने जो आंकड़े देखे तो पता चला इस अनुपात में उसको गल्ला बहुत कम कम दिया गया है। इसलिए वहां गल्ला अधिक मिलना चाहिए। एक बात और भी है कि जब भी कोई बात होती है तब सेन्टर का ही नाम होता है। अच्छा होगा तो भी और खराब होगा तो भी। उत्तर प्रदेश की वितरण प्रणाली आज बहुत दूषित हो गई है। पहले इंडीविजुअल को दुकानें दी गई थीं, वे ब्लैक में बैच देते थे इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि कोआपरेटिव को दिया जायेगा तो वितरण ठीक होगा लेकिन वे तो उनके भी चचा निकले, और भी ज्यादा गड़बड़ करने लगे। यहां पर हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े दूरदर्शी हैं वे कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश का भला हो जाए। जो गल्ला आप यहां से भेजते हैं वह जिनके लिए होता है उनके पास पहुंच जाए क्योंकि आज उत्तर प्रदेश की वितरण व्यवस्था बड़ी खराब है। उनके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 60 हजार दुकानें होनी चाहिए लेकिन वहां वहां पर केवल 20 हजार ही हैं। शहरों में तो कुछ मिल भी रहा है, देहातों में कुछ भी नहीं है। इसलिए मंत्री जी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करके नियमानुसार वहां पर दुकानें खोलवाने की व्यवस्था

करें। इस संबंध में एक और दिक्कत है। कोआपरेटिव वाले कहते हैं कि उनके पास फंड नहीं है। इसलिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनके पास फंड हो जायें और वितरण सुचारु रूप से चल सके।



इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी और गन्ने की स्थिति विषम है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा चाहूंगा। ऐसी स्थिति है न भूतों न भविष्यतः। गन्ने की ऐसी दुर्दशा न न पहले कभी हुई है न भविष्य में कमी हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 97 चीनी मिलें हैं। यह मिलें चार-पांच तरह की हैं। एक तो निगम की चीनी मिलें हैं। दूसरी कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में हैं। तीसरी तरह की वह मिलें हैं जिनको राज्य सरकार अपनी देख-रेख में चला रही है। चौथी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। पांचवीं किस्म की वह चीनी मिलें हैं जिनको सेन्टर चलाती है। बहुत पहले से यह नियम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार मिल-मालिकों से मिलकर गन्ने का दाम तय करती थी। पिछले साल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रिकवरी फार्मुला की बेसिस पर पूरब के लिए साढ़े बीस रूपए और पश्चिम के लिए साढ़े 21 रूपया प्रति क्विंटल दाम पर निर्धारित किया था हांलांकि पेट्रोल डीजल बिजली और लेबर चार्ज बढ़ने से खेती की लागत बढ़ गई थी! वही दाम इस साल के लिए भी रखा गया है। सेन्टर के मंत्रीगण कहते हैं कि यह दाम नहीं देंगे। आप समझिए कि देहात का रहने वाला किसान तो यही जानता है यह राज्य केवल इन्दिरा जी का है। अगर कोई गलती है तो उसका दोष सेन्टर को मिलता है। वहां पर केवल पांच मिलें ही हैं जोकि सेन्टर के अधीन हैं और वह साढ़े 17 और साढ़े 18

रूपए दाम देती हैं। हमारे देवरिया जिले में 13 चीनी मिलें हैं जिसमें दो सेन्टर की हैं। 11 चीनी मिलें तो साढ़े 20 रूपया दे रही हैं और दो चीनी मिलें देवरिया और बेताबपुर यह भाव नहीं दे रही हैं।

वहां के किसानों ने हड़ताल की। चारों तरफ 20.5 रूपया मिल रहा है हम अपना गन्ना क्यों दें। इस पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ा कि आप गन्ना सप्लाई करो जो सारी मिलें दाम देती हैं वही दाम आपको भी मिलेगा। किन्तु मान्यवर अब तक वह दाम नहीं मिला है। वहां पर विषम परिस्थिति हो गई है। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के न देने से इसका असर प्राईवेट सेक्टर पर पड़ा। प्राईवेट सेक्टर वाले रूपया होते हुए भी दाम नहीं दे रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री सज्जन हैं पुराने नेता हैं वे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की स्थिति दोनों से परिचित हैं। शासन में जनमानस की भावना को व्यक्त करके वहां जो विषम स्थिति है उसका को व्यक्त निपटारा किया जाए। पार साल का 24 करोड़ रूपया मिलों की तरफ बकाया है। इस सीजन का भी करीब एक अरब से ज्यादा रूपया बकाया है। इसके लिए आप कौन सी स्कीम चलायेंगे।

16.41 hrs.

[Shri N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

भभुक्षितम् किमन करोति पापम् ।  
क्षीड़ा जनानो निश्करुणा भवन्ति ।

भूख की ज्वाला से पीड़ित ऐसा कोई काम नहीं है जो किसान न कर सके। भगवान राम के गुरु विश्वामित्र को जब भूख की ज्वाला वर्दाश्त न हो सकी तो

मांस खाने के लिए भी उतारू हो जाना पड़ा। आज उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान तड़प रहा है। उसकी वजह 10-20 हजार की पंचियां पड़ी हुई हैं। वह डीजल और कपड़े के लिए तरस रहा है हम यहां कौन सा लैक्चर सुनायें कौन सी नीति बतायें किसानों की। किसान के गन्ने की खून-पसीने की कमाई मिलों की तरफ बकाया है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि फ़ैक्ट्री इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर के जिम्मे है चीनी बाहर भेजनी हैं तो वाणिज्य मंत्री भेजेंगे और गन्ने का दाम तय करना है तो कोई दूसरा मिनिस्टर करेंगे। चीनी लेकर सप्लाई करेंगे तो आजाद साहब। पांच-पांच मिनिस्टरों के बीच का मामला है। हम तो यह कहेंगे कि हमको कुछ मत दीजिए किसानों को गन्ने का दाम दे दीजिए। अगर हमारे जिम्मे माल-गुजारी बकाया है जो कुड़की ग्रांट हो जाती है। बैकों का बकाया बाकी है तो कुड़की ग्रांट हो जाती है। लेकिन हमारे किसानों का कोई मां-बाप नहीं है। हमारी दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो भी नीति है उसको चरितार्थ करे। इतना ही नहीं मिल-मालिकों के जिम्मे लाखों रूपया बकाया रहता है सरकारी कर्मचारी लोग उनको गिरफ्तार भी नहीं करने जाते आप पता लगा लीजिये किसानों की तरफ बकाया है तो पता नहीं किसान की क्या परिणतियां उठानी पड़ी है। यह कोई मामूली मसला नहीं है। तड़पते हुई किसान की भूख को अगर शान्त नहीं किया गया तो पता नहीं यह आग कहां-कहां लग सकती है। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं स्वतः किसान हूँ। हमारे पास भी दस हजार की पंचियां हैं। यदि हम इन पंचियों को लेकर किसी महाजन के



[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

पास गिरवी रखने जाते हैं तो हमें एक हजार रूपया भी नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब तक हमारी गन्ने की पंचियों का मूल्य नहीं मिलता है उसको चैक के रूप में माना जाए। किसान की तरफ यदि कुछ भी बकाया हो उसका एडजस्टमेंट उसकी पचीं से किया जाए। यदि नहीं होता है तो यह उसके साथ अन्याय होगा। यह सही है कि आवश्यकता अविष्कार की की जननी होती है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता पड़ गई है कि गरीब किसानों के बारे में सोचा जाए।

हमारे ये विरोधी पक्ष के भाई सरकार के हर काम को दोष देते हैं। ये लोग ही सब खुराफातों की जड़ हैं। हमारे यहां पूरब में जब किसानों का दाम साढ़े बीस रूपया किया तो इन लोगों ने किसानों के पास जा कर कहा कि गन्ना मत दो, 30-40 रूपए क्विंटल बिकेगा। हमारे पूरब के किसान बड़े भावुक हैं, उन्होंने सोचा कि ये हमारे अच्छे नेता मिले हैं, अगर हम हड़ताल कर देंगे तो 35-30 रूपए क्विंटल तो मिल ही जायगा। नतीज क्या हुआ 20 दिन फैक्टरी बंद रहीं, फैक्टरियों में घाटा हुआ और सीजन बरसात तक चला गन्ने की रिकवरी डाउन हो गई.....

श्री एम० रामनारायण रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)  
गन्ना सूख गया।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : गन्ना सूख गया। हमारे यहां गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा रह गया, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा गई। आज हमारे यहां मिलों की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है और वह भी हमारे इन भाइयों की वजह से है। 22 करोड़ रूपया पिछले साल का बकाया है।

हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लोन मांग रही है कि हम को तत्काल दीजिए। ताकि हम पुराना बकाया दे दें। इतना ही नहीं, श्रीमन्, जब आप गल्ले को स्टोर कर रहे हैं, बफर-स्टाक बना रहे हैं तो चीनी का भी बफर स्टाक बनाइये, बड़ी मात्रा में बनाइये और जितनी चीनी खरीदें उस का सौ प्रतिशत पेमेन्ट दे दीजिए, इस से गन्ने का दाम मिल जाएगा इस में कोई अतिशक्ति की बात नहीं है। हम ने देखा है कि जो बफर स्टक बनाने के लिए आप चीनी खरीदेंगे उस का पेमेन्ट 100 प्रतिशत करेंगे, उस का बड़ा स्टाक बनाइये, ताकि गन्ना किसानों का लाभ हो सके। मैं फिर से इस बात को कहता हूं—आइन्दा गन्ने की उपज कम होगी, चीनी की पैदावार कम होगी, उस समय आप का यह बफर स्टक काम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि चीनी का बड़े पैमाने पर बफर स्टक बनाइये, इस से किसानों को पेमेन्ट मिल जाएगा।

मैं एक सूचना आपको और देना चाहता हूं हमारे यहां गन्ने का एक डवेलप-मेंट विभाग बना हुआ है। उस क नोटिस छपता है कि गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाओ, उपज बढ़ाओ। इस काम के लिए आप ने कमिश्नर रखा हुआ है। अभी हाल में मैं अपने क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश गया तो मुझे एक नोटिस मिला तथा गोरखपुर रेडियों से प्रचार किया गया गन्ना किसानों चेत जाओ, तुम्हारा एक्सेस गन्ना नहीं लेंगे। बतलाइये—गन्ना लेकर किस के घर जायें। केन परचेज एक्ट में लिखा हुआ है—एक जोन का गन्ना यदि किसान दूसरे जोन की मिलों के पास ले जायेगा तो उस पर 500 रूपया जुर्माना होगा और 6 महीने की सजा भी होगी। ऐसा कानून आप ने बनाया हुआ है कि हम यदि

गन्ना दूसरी जगह लें जाएंगे तो जुमाना भी होगा और सजा भी भुगतनी पड़ेगी यह आप के एक्ट में है, मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन आज क्या कहा जा रहा है कि तुम खुद अपने गन्ने का प्रबन्ध करो। आग लगे तो कुंआ खोदेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी सदन में ऐलान करें कि गन्ना किसानों का गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा नहीं रहेगा, जब तक गन्ना रहेगा मिलों को चलना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो यह गन्ना किसानों के प्रति बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा, कानून के प्रति अन्याय होगा।

श्रीमन्, आप ने बहुत पहले हिदायत दी थी कि समय कम है। इसलिए मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना था कोई लेक्चर नहीं देना था। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि—मिल वाले कहते हैं कि हम गन्ना नहीं लेंगे और किसानों के पास जा कर हमारे ये भाई कहते हैं कि हड़ताल कर दो! लेकिन किसान तो पिछले साल का मुक्तभोगी है। उस ने इन को कह दिया कि तुम लोग गांव से निकल जाओ, तुम लोगों ने हमारे साथ गद्दारी की है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन के कहने पर हड़ताल नहीं हुई। मैं इन से यही कहना चाहता हूँ—भाई अपनी राजनीति करने के लिए गन्ना किसानों को बलि मत चढ़ाओ, उन को सही राय दो। हमारे पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के किसानों को भी इन्होंने कहा था कि हड़ताल करो। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा—हम हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, गन्ना गिराओ आन्दोलन करेंगे। वहां भी ये लोग मुंह की खा कर चले आये।

अभी किसी भाई ने कहा कि हमारे यहां बिहार के मिनिस्टर ने एक गलती कर दी। क्या गलती कर दी—गन्ने

का दाम साढ़े-बीस और साढ़े एककीस कर दिया।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पर साल क्या रहा। समझाया जाता है रिकवरी फार-मूला कि 8.5 पर इतना रहेगा और 9.0 पर इतना मूल्य रहेगा। “लिखा जोखा थाहें, लड़का बूढ़े गाहे” वाली नीति नहीं चलेगी। दो फैक्ट्रियों एक ही जगह हैं। एक का रिकवरी प्वाइंट 9.5 है और एक का 9.0 है तो गन्ना किसानों का क्या दोष है। तो यह फार्मूला नहीं चलेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दो क्षेत्र बनाए हैं। पश्चिमी का साढ़े 21 रूपया और पूर्व का साढ़े 20 रूपया रखा है। यही फार्मूला चल सकता है। रिकवरी फार्मूला नहीं चल सकता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कोई चीनी मिल बीमार होती है। पूंजीपति उतना बढ़िया-बढ़िया समान निकाल लेता है और एकाउंट में हेरफेर करके काफी रूपया बकाया दिखा कर मिल को बीमार दिखा देता है। विरोधी दल के लोग भी नारे लगाते हैं कि ऐसी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। हमारी सरकार ने बिना सोचे समझे सारी बीमार फैक्ट्रियों को ले लिया। किसी का 60 लाख रूपया बकाया था किसी का एक करोड़ रूपया बकाया था सरकार को सारी फैक्ट्रियों को ठीक करना पड़ा और बकाया का भुगतान करना पड़ा। मेरा कहना यह है कि भविष्य में ऐसी मिलों को नीलाम करा दिया जाए। और उतना पैसा देकर के उस मिल को डेवलप किया जाए। नहीं तो पूंजीपति अदालत में चला जाएगा और सरकार का रूपया लगने के बाद मिल वापिस पूंजीपति के पास चली जाएगी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):  
अब कानून बन गया है कि मिल बापिस नहीं मिलेगी।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : मेरा निवेदन है कि भविष्य में ऐसी फैब्रिक्टूरियों को नीलाम कर दिया जाए। हमें विश्वास है कि हमें आजाद साहब जैसा कुशल प्रशासक नहीं मिलेगा। मैं गन्ना किसानों की तरफ से उनको बढ़ाई दूंगा। वे गन्ना किसानों की दुर्गति को देखें और प्रणव मुखर्जी साहब से भी निवेदन करें की वे किसानों को गन्ने का अच्छा दाम दिलवाएं। इससे बड़कर किसानों का दूसरा भला नहीं हो सकता।

श्री गिरधारीलाल डोगरा (जम्मू):  
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि मैं ज्यादा लंबी बात नहीं करूंगा।

जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे और आजाद साहब के जाती खयालात मिलते हैं। जितन तरह से हम किसानों के बारे में सोचते हैं, उनका सोचने का तरीका भी वही है। इसके बावजूद भी अगर वे किसानों के लिए ज्यादा न कर सकें तो जरूर कोई न कोई उतमें मजबूरी समझी जाएगी। फिर भी मैं कुछ बातों की ओर उनकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं मिश्रा जी की बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिसे सुलझाना होगा। किसानों ने मेहनत करके गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाई है। अगर हम उसको खांडतारी में भी कनवर्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो यह हमारी प्लानिंग की

कमी कही जाएगी। किसानों का पिछला भी बकाया है। अगर इसमें कहीं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पोर्टकोलियो की उलझन है तो उसको भी आप ठीक करवाएं। इस मामले को लटकाना ठीक नहीं होगा। आप जैसे एक्टिव मंत्री के होते हुए इस समस्या के समाधान में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि राज्य सरकारों से मिलकर आपको फंक्शन करना होता है। आप उनको जरूरी चीजें दे देते हैं। इसके बाद वितरण का काम राज्य सरकारों का होता है। जब तक आपका चौकस स्टाफ वितरण प्रणाली को नहीं देखेगा तब तक योजनाएं सफल नहीं हो सकतीं। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को हर जगह मजबूत करवाएं।

मेरे खयाल में कोआपरेटिव का डिपार्टमेंट आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ होना चाहिये। जहाँ गवर्नमेंट के डिपो नहीं है वहाँ वस्तुओं का कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा ही डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाता है और हैल्दी कोआपरेशन के बगैर वह भी खराब हो जाता है। इसलिये, ऐसे लोगों को जिनको गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि वह अमीर फार्मर को प्रोडक्शन की सहायित्व दें कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट का इंचार्ज नहीं बनाना चाहिये, इंटीग्रेटेड डवलपमेंट के लिये कोआपरेटिव बहुत जरूरी है और इसमें सिविल सप्लाय डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एंड प्रोक्यरमेंट आफ एसेन्शियल क्मोडिटीज होना आवश्यक है। इसलिये, मैं समझता हूँ कोआपरेशन का महकमा आपके पास होना चाहिये उसके बगैर आप कुछ नहीं सुधार पायेंगे। आपको प्राइवेट डीलर्स को भी कंट्रोल करना है क्योंकि दूर-दराज के इलाकों में एसेन्शियल क्मोडिटीज का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट रेड्स से ही हो सकता है। लोग आज

जमाने में ज्यादा इंतजार नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि बेकारी बढ़ रही है और एम्प्लायमेंट के चैनल्स कम हो रहे हैं तब भी खाने पीने की चीजें मौके पर फेअर रेट्स पर नहीं मिलें तो काफी दिक्कत हो जाती है। आप मिलों को फस्ट्र चार्ज में फिक्सड कोटा देने के लिये मजबूर है। उसके बाद वो जो चाहे करें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। व्यापार के लिये वे गेहूं पीसते हैं और आटा बिना कन्ट्रोल के बेचते हैं। इससे हमारे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर असर पड़ता है। हमारे यहां तूफान है, सूखा है, और सैलाब आता है, ऐसी जगहों पर सामान भोजन में बड़ी दिक्कत आती है। आपके पास मिलों को देखने के लिये स्टाफ है उनको गन्दम दे कर भूल जाते हैं कि उन्होंने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया। वे सूजी और मैदा निकाल लेते हैं और फिर यहां तथा बाहर के देशों में ब्लेक करते हैं। आप नहीं देखेंगे तो और कौन देखेगा मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता लेकिन काफी समय से ऐसा ही हो रहा है जिसको कोई नहीं देखता है। हमारे ब्यूरोक्रेसी को भी इसका पता है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि भूख इन्सान को सामने रखिये और उसकी भूख दूर कीजिये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दूर-दराज के और दुश्वार इलाकों में एक ही भाव पर गरीब आदमी को आटा मिलना चाहिये जिससे उसे पता चले कि सेंटर हमारे लिये कुछ काम कर रहा है। अगर इस मामले में कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पकड़ा जा सकता है। आपकी तो इस वक्त भगवान ने भी मदद की है क्योंकि इन्टरनेशनल मार्किट में आयल प्राइसेस गिर गई हैं और आपके पास काफी रूपया बचेगा जिससे आप उसको सबसिडाइज कर सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आपने सिर्फ गरीब आदमी की ही मदद करनी

है बल्कि जो मिडिल क्लास के और बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के लोग हैं और जो आदमी राशन कार्ड पर लेना चाहता है, उसको दीजिये। मार्किट के लिये जो प्रोड्यूस करता है उसको अनाज मत दीजिये क्योंकि वे गरीब को बेनीफिट से डिपराइव करते हैं जिससे शांटेज हो जाती है। मैंने जहां भी इस प्रब्लम के बारे में पूछा तो कोई नहीं समझा सका बल्कि कुछ लोग तो यह भी नहीं जानते कि यह गलत तरीका कैसे चल रहा है अगर आप यह वांधली नहीं कहेंगे तो कौन कहेगा? इसके बाद किसको ट्राई करना है?

17.00 hrs.

आपका फूड कारपोरेशन बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है, मगर उसकी भी अपनी मजबूरियां हैं। पहले तो जो परचेज करती है डिफरेंट एजेंसीज वह सही किस्म का अनाज परचेज करें उसके बाद जब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजते हैं तो मैंने अपने यहां देखा है कि खुले वैगन्स में गन्दम, चावल, सीमेंट लदा होता है जो बारिश पड़ने पर खराब हो जाता है। कहने का मतलब यह कि वैगन को तारपोलिन से कवर नहीं करते हैं। जब रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने किराया बढ़ाया है तो इनको कहिये कि इन चीजों को ढकने के लिये तारपोलिन रखें। जैसे कि ट्रक वाले करते हैं। भीगा हुआ गेहूं, चावल तो खाने लायक भी नहीं रहता। सीमेंट भी अगर किसी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर का भी है तो हम नहीं चाहते कि उसका नुकसान हो। इसलिये रेलवे को ऐसे माल को बरसात से प्रोटेक्ट करने की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मेरे खयाल में ऐसा सभी जगह होता होगा। कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और यहां माल वेस्ट हो रहा है भीग रहा है, सड़ रहा है। सीमेंट बरबाद हो रहा है और हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे

[श्री गि.धारी लाल डोगर]

हैं। किसी न किसी को तो कोआर्डिनेट करना चाहिये ताकि माल को बरबाद होने से बचाया जा सके। जो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। वह अगर नहीं समझते हैं तो बड़ा सीरियस नेग्लिजेंस है, बड़ी भारी कोताही है, इससे हमारी इकोनामी डीरेल होती है। अगर यह लुटि ठीक हो जाये तो हमारी बहुत बचत हो सकती है। आप इसको जरा देखिये।

आटा के मुताल्लिक एक बात और कहनी है कि हर स्टेट के लिये आप आटे का एक स्टैंडर्ड मुकरर कीजिये। जब आटा मिल में पिसता है कितना उसके अन्दर मैदा रहना चाहिये, कितनी गूजी रहनी चाहिये, इसका परसेंटेज तय करना चाहिये और जो मिनिमम परसेंटेज ह्यूमन बोडी को मेंटेन रखने के लिये जरूरी है उतने इन्प्रीडियेंट आटे में रहने चाहिये। अभी तो आटा मिल वाले गेहूं का सब तत्व निकाल लेते हैं और जो खाक बचती है उसको बेचने के लिये दुकानों पर दिया जाता है। उसकी फूड वैल्यू कुछ नहीं है। इसलिये एक मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये सारे देश में और देश में और हर जगह आप मिलों को कम्पैल कर सकें इस बात की व्यवस्था कीजिये। प्योर फूड ऐक्ट में आपको अधिकार है आप उसको ऐनफोर्स कराइये। यहां जो आटा बिकता है उसका ऐनेलासिस कराइये ताकि अच्छा आटा लोगों को खाने को मिल सके। अभी तो जो आटा मिलता है वह पेट भरने के लिये ही है, उसकी फूड वैल्यू कुछ नहीं होती है। प्राइवेट तौर पर जो आटा बिकता है उसका भी एक स्टैंडर्ड आपको मेंटेन कराना चाहिये और उसके नीचे उसकी क्वालिटी को नहीं गिरने देना चाहिये।

मैंने वैजिटेबिल घी के मुताल्लिक जब कानून आया था, उस दौरान आप

मिनिस्ट्री को छोड़ गये, फिर वापस आ गये, तब मैंने कहा था कि वैजिटेबिल घी के नाम पर काफी गड़बड़ होती है। वैजिटेबिल घी के कनस्तरों में कुछ लोग ओलिव आयल भर कर के बेचते हैं जो ओलिव आयल साबुन बनाने के काम में आता है। अच्छी अच्छी मिलें ऐसा काम कर रही हैं। कुछ मिलें जरूर ठीक काम कर रही है, उनकी कैपेसिटी 50 टन से नीचे जाने पर इकोनामिकली वायए-बिल नहीं रहती। इसलिये आप उनकी कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाइये। आपको वैजिटेबिल घी और रिफ़ाइन्ड आयल की बहुत जरूरत है, और आप एग्जमिन कर के देखिये... कैपेसिटी कम है, उसको बढ़ाइये। जो मिस-मिहेव करते हैं, जो गलत चीज बेच रहे हैं, उनपर छापे पड़वाकर देखिये। बहुत लोग बेच रहे हैं। आलिव-आयल को वैजिटेबिल घी के बजाय और जनता की सेहत को खराब कर रहे हैं। और कई किस्म की बीमारियां पैदा कर रहे हैं। जो साबुन में पड़ने वाला आलिव-आयल है, वह इसान के अन्दर अपने टैम्परेचर से पिघल नहीं सकता, जहां जाता है वहीं बैठ जाता है। हम बाजार में कभी-कभी खाना खाते हैं। मैं नहीं खाता हूँ जब तक कि पता नहीं हो कि चीज अच्छी है। जो खाता है, उसे 50 किस्म की दिक्कतें आती हैं, कभी गला खराब होता है और कभी छाती खराब होती है। कुछ गरीब लोगों को मिलता वही है। उसमें हम नैग्लिजेंस कर रहे हैं। अच्छे आदमी के प्रोडक्शन को आगे बढ़ायें जो गन्दा माल बेचने वाले हैं, उनको रोकें।

कुछ अच्छा काम हुआ था, कुछ छापे पहले डाले गये थे, उस वक्त कुछ हलचल हुई थी। वह लोग रुके थे। वह धबड़ा रहे थे, कि आज़ाद साहब को कैसे एप्रोच करें? मगर उनकी मालूम हो गया कि एप्रोच नहीं हो सकती। गन्दा माल रुका।



मेरा कहना है कि अच्छी पैदावार बढ़ाइये, रिफाईंड आयल बहुत जरूरी है, कुछ अच्छे यूनिट लगते हैं, अच्छा काम करते हैं तो उनको लगाइये, हर स्फीयर में बढ़ाइये। जिनका वैजीटेबल आयल अच्छा है, उनको आगे बढ़ाइये जो गन्दा बनाते हैं उनको रोकिये। आप खुद समझदार हैं, इसलिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। आपके नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता था, इसलिये ले आया। अब आप जाने आपका काम जाने। हम जहां तक होगा आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं। हमको बताइये हम आपके लिये हाजिर हैं। दखलदर माकूलात हम नहीं करेंगे। जो मदद हमें करनी है, उसके लिये हम तैयार हैं।

(व्यवधान)

हम वह करेंगे जो यह बतायेंगे। खुद थोड़े ही करेंगे।

मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ, आपका जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): On behalf of my Party, AIADMK, I wish to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

This House knows well that Tamil Nadu is under the severe attack of drought. Our hon. Chief Minister, Finance and Food Ministers came to Delhi to enlighten the situation to the hon. Prime Minister and also to the hon. Food Minister. But in spite of making repeated representations both in person and in writing, the Government of India came forward to send 5000 tonnes of rice and 4000 tonnes of wheat. They requested the Central Government to send 80,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat. The quantity which the Central Govern-

ment came forward to offer to the Tamil Nadu Government was not at all a reasonable one, but a negligible quantity. You are sending one lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala Government. But when our State is facing drought and is unable to manage it within its resources, why should the Central Government not come forward to offer a reasonable quantity of rice and wheat to our Government? I ask the hon. Minister: Is it merely because Tamil Nadu is ruled by a non-Congress (I) Party?

You are saying that Tamil Nadu is a surplus State. After 1974 when the Cauvery water coming to Tamil Nadu has started dwindling, the production also has started going down. Now, we cannot say that Tamil Nadu is a surplus State. When it is not a surplus State, how can the State Government contribute its share to the Central Pool? In 1978-79 when there was a surplus, the State Government wrote to the Central Government to take the surplus paddy or rice. But the Central Government did not come forward to take that. Rather, it said that the rice offered by the State Government was rotten and so, it did not procure that rice. Later on I know the fight that the State Government wanted an inspection team to check the rice. Initially, the inspection team was not sent but later on the team came to Tamil Nadu and made a random checking. When the foodgrain was declared unfit for human consumption, the Centre allotted about 70 thousand tonnes from the same stock for National Rural Employment Programme of the State. I refer to this because I want to set the records right there. So, I appeal to our hon. Food Minister to rush necessary supply of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in the interest of survival of the people of Tamil Nadu. It is not a political view, it is not a political problem, it is the problem of the people. So at least on humanitarian basis our hon. Minister should come forward to give our State Government, if not the required amount, at

[Shri N. Soundararajan]

least as much as possible. Now, the seventeenth point of the New Twenty-Point Programme is about opening of more fair-price shops and strengthening of public distribution system. The hon. Prime Minister has written to all the CMs, in this regard. Our C.M. Shri M. G. R., whose entire life has so far been a saga of sacrifice for the cause of common people, has opened 17,000 fair-price shops in the State. Previously, before he came to power, only 7,000 fair-price shops were there in Tamil Nadu. What is the use of having fair-price shops without adequate supply of foodgrains?

The Congress (I) Members the other day interrupted my colleague and pointed out that the Government of Tamil Nadu had offered rotten foodgrains unfit for human consumption in 1978-79.

The Central Government is not at all sending the required amount. Moreover, you are also not permitting our State Government to purchase rice from State corporations. So, I would like to ask our hon. Prime Minister why she is not allowing our State Government to purchase rice from other State corporations. You are asking us to purchase rice only from the market. It is well-known that in the open market, the price of rice would be more than the corporations' price. So, I would like to submit to our hon. Prime Minister that even though the Central Government is not able to fulfil our demand, at least the Central Government should permit our State Government to purchase rice from nearby State corporations.

Though it is not relevant here to mention about the inadequate supply of coal for running the thermal power stations in the State of Tamil Nadu, yet I have said it in order to emphasise my point that the North is flourishing and the South is languishing. Our great leader Anna used to say

that North is waxing and South is waning. This has been proved from what I have stated so far. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to rush adequate supply of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in the interest of the survival of the people of Tamil Nadu.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) :**

सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने संसद में जो खाद्य और आपूर्ति मंत्रालयों की मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। मेरा विचार है भारत सरकार की खाद्य नीति दूरदर्शी है, नीति निर्धारण में कहीं कोई खामियां नजर नहीं आती हैं। जहां तक इसके कार्यान्वयन का प्रश्न है उसको बहुत मंजिलें पार करनी होती हैं। भारत सरकार से लेकर राज्य सरकारें और राज्य सरकारों से लेकर पंचायत स्तर तक, जो हमारी खाद्य नीति है, उसका कार्यान्वयन वहां किया जाता है। वहां पर कर्मा वृटियां रह सकती हैं लेकिन जहां तक नीति का सवाल है, वह वृटि-हीन है। सरकार की जो नीति है वह उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के बीच में उनके हितों का सन्तुलन करती है। गाढ़े समय में आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। मात्र आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति ही नहीं करता है, बल्कि सारे देश में सूखे की भंयकर परिस्थिति जब उत्पन्न होती है, तो उस समय की मतां पर नियंत्रण भी रखता है।

जहां तक बफर स्टॉक की नीति है, वह भी बिल्कुल सही है। यदि ऐसी नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती, तो अभी हमारे देश में सूखा पड़ रहा है, ऐसी कठिन परिस्थिति में भी हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। 15 वर्ष तक पहले तो हमें विदेशों से भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न आयात करना पड़ता था। जिससे हमारी काफी विदेशी मुद्रा का ह्रास होता था। अब हम खाद्यान्न में आत्म-निर्भर हो रहे हैं।

अभी कुछ क्षण पहले विपक्ष की ओर कहा जा रहा था, वे अपनी ओर से कह सकते हैं, लेकिन यह दुनिया मानती है कि हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। पहले जमाने में प्राकृतिक प्रकोप कभी 10-20 साल में एक बार आता था, लेकिन अब तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे यह हमारे जीवन का एक अंग बन गया है। इतनी बड़ी आपदा में यदि हम इस प्रकार सोचते हैं, कि हमारी सरकार की नीति कारगर नहीं होगी, यह सोचना अनुचित है। भयंकर सूखा होने पर एफ सी आई ने भी अन्न पहुंचाने के मामले में एक रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि 1982 में खाद्यान्न का मूवमेंट 15.37 मिलियन टन था, जबकि 1978 में यह 9.6 मिलियन टन था।

सभापति जी, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि जो सही है, वह सही है। फिर भी मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एफ सी आई की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। यह सही है कि इन्सान में जिस प्रकार अच्छाइयां होती हैं, उसी प्रकार बुराइयां भी होती हैं। इसी प्रकार हमारे सरकारी तन्त्र में भी कमियां हैं और कई उपलब्धियां और सफलताएँ हैं। जो मैं कह रही हूँ, वह इसलिये नहीं कह रही हूँ कि एफ सी आई ही ऐसा विभाग है, जहाँ उपलब्धियाँ नहीं हैं, त्रुटियाँ हैं। लेकिन इस विभाग की त्रुटियों की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह अमूमन देखा जाता है कि जिसका जनता से डायरेक्ट संबंध होता है, उसकी आलोचना अधिक होती है। जैसे पुलिस विभाग है, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा है, उसी प्रकार से यह विभाग है। इस विभाग को ग्रामीण स्तर से लेकर शहर तक बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है। नौजवान, बच्चे-बुढ़े, औरत-

मर्द—इस का सभी से ताल्लुक रहता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि यह आलोचना का पात्र अधिक बनता है। यह बात नहीं है कि जो अन्य विभाग हैं, उनमें कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती है। कोई खामियाँ नहीं होती हैं। जनता का संबंध सीधा उनसे नहीं रहता है, इसलिये वे लोगों की आँखों में किर-किरी नहीं बनते हैं।

खाद्य निगम की कुछ सफलताएँ भी हैं और विफलताएँ भी हैं। खाद्य निगम ने देश के अन्दर खुली मंडी में अपने बहुत प्रभावकारी खरीददार के रूप में एस्टेब्लिश किया और खरीदारी में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। विदेशों से सामान आया है, जो गल्ला आया है, उसको भी हँडल किया गया है, बहुत प्रभावकारी ढंग से। दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद्य निगम ने सेन्ट्रल और स्टेट के बीच जो वेयरहाउसेस कारपोरेशन है, उनके माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खाद्यान्न सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयास किया है। खाद्य निगम ने रेलवे के साथ भी बहुत अच्छा तालमेल बैठाया है। जहाँ पर खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता थी, उसको कम से कम समय में अधिक से अधिक सामान पहुँचाया है। अपनी वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा खाद्य निगम ने बहुत अच्छी तरह क्वालिटी कंट्रोल किया है। जो कि हमारे जीवन के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। सभापति जी, एफ सी आई द्वारा एक करोड़ 88 लाख बैग खाद्यान्न प्रति माह का मूवमेंट है। प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के समय में भी सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 31 लाख का मूवमेंट रहा है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि सिर्फ पश्चिम बंगाल को इतना देना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल को ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जहाँ-जहाँ पर सूखा पड़ा

[श्रीमती कृष्ण साहू]

है, सबको आपको देखना है। उत्तर प्रदेश को, बिहार को और जहां जहां लोग प्रभावित है, केवल वेस्ट बंगाल ही नहीं...

**श्री सैयद मसूद हुसैन (मुर्शिदाबाद) :** हमने सिर्फ वेस्ट बंगाल के लिये नहीं कहा है...

**श्रीमती कृष्ण साहू :** उन्होंने वेस्ट बंगाल के लिये कहा था। आप के मुताबिक वेस्ट बंगाल को दिया जायेगा तो प्रशासन का मापदण्ड ठीक रहेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ यह एक बहुत बड़ा दायित्व आप के ऊपर है और इस उत्तरदायित्व को निवाहने में आप की कारगर भूमिका होनी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम एक सफेद हाथी बन कर रह गया है जो किसानों की रक्षा की बजाय किसानों का भक्षण बन कर रह गया है। आप ने भी कहा है और हम भी मानते हैं कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के जरिये खाद्यान्नों को किस तरह से रखा जाय इस की आपने चेष्टा की है। लेकिन एक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संस्था के अध्ययन के अनुसार अब तक, 6 अरब रुपये की सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, खाद्य निगम भारी घाटा दे रहा है। एक वैज्ञानिक संस्था ने इस पर रिसर्च की है, उस की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, इसलिये मैं बाद में आप से मिल कर आप को दिखाऊंगी। अनाज के साथ-साथ चोनी, उर्वरक आदि के वितरण का उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालने के बाद लोगों ने यह आगा की थी कि उस के रख-रखाव और मण्डारण व्यवस्था में खर्चा घटेगा, लेकिन खर्चा घटा नहीं, बढ़ता ही चला गया और यह हमारे लिये एक अभिशाप साबित हो रहा है।

मंत्री जी, मैं आप से एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। यह बात 1976 की है। 1976 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने एक नीति बनाई थी कि जो प्राइवेट व्यक्ति यदि अपनी जमीन दे देगा तो एफ सी आई उस जमीन पर गोदाम बनाने के लिये उन को इजाजत दें देगे, लेकिन शर्त यह थी कि उस का डिजाइन, उस का मापदण्ड, क्राइटेरिया सब एफ सी आई तय करेगा। जब एफ सी आई ने यह शर्त जनता के सामने रखी तो जिन व्यक्तियों ने इस को मान लिया उन को बैंक ने 75 प्रतिशत कर्ज दिया तथा बैंक के साथ यह एग्रीमेंट किया गया 9 वर्षों में उस कर्ज को अदा किया जायगा। जब वे बन गये या लोगों ने बनाने शुरू किये, तो 6 वर्ष बाद ही जब का एग्रीमेंट 9 वर्ष का था, एफ सी आई कहती है कि हम खुद अपने गोदाम बनायेंगे आप इस को इस तरह से देखिये जो गोदाम चार पांच लाख रुपये में बन सकता था, अब एफ सी आई बनायेगी, तो उस पर 10 लाख रुपया खर्च आयेगा, उस के बाद इस रकम के सूद को देखिये, उस के रख-रखाव के खर्च को देखिये, उन के निर्माण की योजना पर जो खर्चा होगा उस को देखिये। 1976 में एफ सी आई ने गोदाम नहीं बनाये, क्यों नहीं बनाये? इसलिये कि उन का उस समय कहना था कि जमीनों के एक्वायर करने में बहुत परेशानी होगी, झमेला होगा, इन की व्यवस्था पर खर्च करना होगा, रख-रखाव पर खर्च करना होगा, इस काम के लिये एक इन्जीयरिंग सेल भी रखना होगा, इसलिये उस समय यह नीति निर्धारित की गई थी कि एफ सी आई न बनाये, जो लोग बनाना चाहे, उन को बनाने का मौका दिया जाय। अब वे अपनी इस नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। यदि यह परिवर्तन दूर-दराज के एरियाज में जहां गोदाम नहीं है, वहां के लिये होता

है तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जहां गोदाम बन चुके हैं या बन रहे हैं, उन के लिये इस नीति का उपयोग होगा तो बैंक का कर्जा कैसे दिया जायगा, क्योंकि यह भी सरकारी विभाग है और वह भी सरकारी विभाग है।

अब एफ सी आई की स्थिति यह है कि प्रति वर्ष 100 से 150 करोड़ रुपया उस को घटा बचाने के लिये दिया जाता है, सव्सीडी भी देते हैं, लाखों रुपये की कीमत का अन्न चूहे खा रहे हैं यह रोज अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह कैसे इन गोदामों को बनायेगा। उन्होंने गोदाम बनाने की बात क्यों कही है? उन का कहना है कि जो बने हैं वे सब स्टैंडर्ड हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वे सब स्टैंडर्ड कैसे हो सकते हैं। जब इनके क्राइटेरिया के अनुसार प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को एफ सी आई की अनुशंसा पर ही गोदाम के लिये बैंक पैसा देती थी, अब कि इन की ग्राड एप्रोच यह है —

To build additional storage capacity or higher capacity.

यानी वे जब हायर कंपेसिटी की पूर्ति की बात करते हैं तो यह उस समय सोचना चाहिये था, इस से आप की दोहरी नीति हो जायगी। इस में आप को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं। आप इसको देखिए।

एफ सी आई में ओवर स्टाफिंग है। इतना ओवर स्टाफिंग है कि ग्राम जनता में एफ सी आई की छवि बिगड़ रही है। इतना घाटे के बावजूद इतना स्टाफ रखा गया है। मंत्री महोदय इतने कार्यकुशल हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि वे इसमें सुधार लायें। एक गोदाम जिसकी क्षमता ढाई हजार

टन है वहां पर 16 दरवान रखे जाते हैं उनमें से भी कई अनुपस्थित रहते हैं घास्ट स्टाफ भी होता है। इसकी जांच करवाई जाए।

एक बहुत बड़ा इंजीनियरिंग सेल है। इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। जब सारे मकान और गोदाम किराए पर लिये जा रहे हैं तो इस सेल की क्या आवश्यकता है। इसके रीजनल सेल भी हैं। मेरे विचार से इसका एक ही सेल पर्याप्त है। कहीं अगर जूट का गोदाम बनाया है तो उसके ऊपर अस्वेस्टोज लगेंगी या इसका डिजाइन कैसा होगा? इतना काम एक ही सेल कर सकता है।

चूहे के कई प्रकार होते हैं जैसे पोर्टरेट, दो-ढाई फुट ऊंचा तक उड़ जाता है तो गोदाम का प्रस्थ कितना होगा या कैसा बनाया जाये जिससे चूहे न जा सके यह पूरी छान बीन के बाद बनता है इसके बावजूद चूहे कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं। कुछ सरकारी पदाधिकारियों और चू बिचौलियों की सांठ गांठ से यह काम होता है जिसके कारण ऐसा होता है यह जो बेशुमार खर्च एफ सी आई पर हो रहा है इसको रोकिये। अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो इसके जरिये कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है।

आपको याद होगा कि जब 1980 में हम इस सदन में आए थे तो 8 अगस्त को माननीय राव साहब ने राज्य सभा में बताया था कि खाद्य निगम में प्रतिवर्ष 45 करोड़ की हानि होती है। एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन के उत्तर में यह जानकारी दी गई थी। खाद्य निगम में दोषपूर्ण भण्डारण, कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनाज की चोरी, ठेका श्रमिक प्रणाली, गोदामों के बंद होने के कारण, हड़ताल होने के कारण यह हानि होती है। यह हानि बढ़ती जा



रही है इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ।

अंत में एक दो बातें और कहना चाहती हूँ। खाद्य निगम ने सरकार को स्वयं बताया है कि विभिन्न गोदामों में करोड़ों रुपये का खाद्यान्न सड़ गया। 28 दिसम्बर 1980 को उनका स्टेटमेंट है। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न खराब हो जाने पर सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया गया। जब संस्था में इतनी गड़बड़ी है तो आश्चर्य की इसमें क्या बात है। मैनेजमेंट ने खुद कहा कि यह आश्चर्य की बात है। लेकिन इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। खाद्यान्न के रख रखाव पर खाद्य निगम जितना खर्च कर रहा है वह क्यों कर रहा है। अनाज खरीदते समय पूरी जांच के बाद खरीदा जाता है। उसकी नमी की जांच की जाती है। फिर गोदामों में दवाओं और गैस से अनाज ठीक किया जाता है। नमी और चूहों से बचाने का पूरा प्रबंध किया जाता है। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खाद्यान्न की जांच होती है। आश्चर्य है कि प्रतिवर्ष गोदामों में अनाज सड़ता है और चूहे खाते हैं। इस ओर आवश्यक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

वावजूद इसके इतनी खामियां हैं, इतनी त्रुटियां हैं आप एक व्यवस्था को जरूर बरकरार रखिये। वह यह कि स्टेटस में प्रोक्योरमेंट एफ सी आई के द्वारा ही बरकरार रहना चाहिये। एक यूनियन पालिसी होनी चाहिये। विभाग को चुस्त और दुरुस्त करने की जरूरत है। युद्धस्तर पर कार्य करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस नीति को आप कायम रखिये। अधिक सकर्तता बरतने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रशासन में जो लोग हैं यहां से लेकर राज्य सरकार तक और प्रखण्ड स्तर तक, उनको देखना होगा।

मैं सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। सरकार की नीति है कि दो हजार प्रति यूनिट पर दुकानें खोली जायगी। यह नीति ठीक है लेकिन यह बात भी ठीक नहीं है कि कोई चीज प्राचुर्य में मिले, वह सबको मिल जाय, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। कम दीजिये लेकिन दुरुस्त होनी चाहिये। इसकी व्यवस्था आपको देखनी चाहिये। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर और आज तक जो चालू योजना है, इस बात पर बिल दिया गया है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में किस तरह से उन्नति हो और कैसे यह कारगर हो। उपभोक्ताओं में कोई जागृति नहीं है। आपन बहुत प्रयास किया है मूल्यों की सूची टांग दी विभिन्न जांच समितियां बना दी होंडिंग होने से भी रोका है लेकिन जो 70 करोड़ लोग हैं और जो दो लाख 81 हजार उचित दर की दुकानें हैं, उनसे क्या लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को पहुंचता है और उपभोक्ताओं का क्या अधिकार है, यह उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये। कैसे वे इसको यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं और कैसे इससे फायदा उठा सकते हैं। कनाडा और अमरीका में जिस तरह से उपभोक्ता लाभ उठाते हैं वह हमारे यहां नहीं है। लेकिन हम लोगों को इसके लिये प्रयास करना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूँ कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री सैयद मुसदल हुसैन : मिनिस्टर साहब खुद गवाह हैं कि जब भी हम अनाज मांगते हैं तो बेस्ट बंगाल, त्रिपुरा बिहार आदि सभी के लिये मांगते हैं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी, किसी स्टेट के नहीं बल्कि पूरे भारतवर्ष के मंत्री है। वैंस्ट बंगाल यूपी या तमिलनाडु का सवाल नहीं है, जब यहां बैठे हुए है तो भारतवर्ष के मंत्री की हैसियत से बैठे है। जब तक ये पार्लियामेंट में रहेंगे तो पूरे देश की बात करेंगे, स्टेट में जब जायेंगे तो उस वक्त सिर्फ अपनी ही बात करेंगे। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वेंदों में लिखा हुआ है "अनन्म बहुकुरविता" अनाज ज्यादा उगाओं। अनाज उगाने के बाद उसको अच्छी तरह से रखना भी बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। यह जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर यानी एफ सी आई पर है। करोड़ों टन अनाज हिफाजत से और अच्छी तरह से गोदामों में रखना, कितनी कठिन समस्या है, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं, सिर्फ यह बोल देना कि ये खा जाते हैं, ठीक नहीं है। हमारे निजामाबाद में ऐसा रिवाज है कि ज्योही अनाज तैयार हो जाता है उसको घर में नहीं रखते हैं क्योंकि वहां रखने से चूहे खा जाते हैं या खराब हो जाता है। एफ सी आई के अफसरों को दोष देना, सही नहीं है। सब आफिसर्स खराब नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि वे भी देश भक्त हैं और देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। अभी जो बहन जी ने कहा है, ठीक कहा है कि अनाज को गोदामों में ठीक से रखना चाहिये और जितने गोदाम है वे बहुत कम है। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अनाज बारिश में बाहर रख देते हैं, सिर्फ तारपोलीन होता है जिससे वह पानी में भीगकर कम हो जाता है और इसका नुकसान करोड़ों में चला जाता है। जब तक आप गोदामों का अच्छा इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। अपने पास रखना ही काफी नहीं है

बल्कि उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी ठीक होना बहुत जरूरी है। जहां कमी है वहां ज्यादा दिया जाए। मगर किसी को पार्टी के लिहाज से भूखा नहीं मारना है। परसों चार मिनिस्टर्स बोले, पहली प्रोबलम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की, दूसरी फूड की और फिर रिवर वाटर की है। उन्हें सेन्टर के साथ क्या पावर लेनी है ?

You will have powers but you will be crushed under these powers.

पहले तो अपने राइट और जिम्मेदारी की बात करो। महात्मा गांधी के पास कोई ह्यूमन राइट्स लिख कर लाया तो उन्होंने कहा ह्यूमन रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी पर किताब लिखिये। पहले अपनी जिम्मेदारी सीखो। हमारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश 400 करोड़ की बिजली बाहर भेजता है, आप दीजिए उसको तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक या उड़ीसा को। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। कम से कम हमें शुक्रिया तो अदा करो। क्यों इस तरह की बातें करते हो। इसलिए जिस स्टेट की जबरदस्त फाउन्डेशन है, वहां एक हवा चली तो वहां आदमियों को सम्हल कर रहना पड़ता है। किसी को चैलेंज करने से काम नहीं चलता। हमने बहुत चैलेंजों को देखा है।

एक बात मैं शुगर फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में कहता हूं। इनके लिए जो आपने पहला कदम लिया है वह अच्छा है। चीनी बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हो गई है और मनमाने रिलीजेशन जो कर रहे थे इससे बाजार में भाव बहुत गिर गया, अच्छी अच्छी फैक्ट्रीज को नुकसान हो गया। अब आप अच्छी नीति का पालन कर रहे हैं थोड़ा थोड़ा रिलीज कर के। इससे क्या होता है कि फैक्ट्रीज को चार पैसे

मिलेंगे जिससे वह किसानों को दे सकती है। यह अच्छी बात है। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जब श्री विजय भास्कर रेड्डी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, या इससे पहले जो और चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, बैंक वाले बोलते हैं इतना पैसा जमा हो गया है ले जाइये। पता नहीं और जगह क्यों ऐसा नहीं है। हमारे यहां सभी फैक्ट्रीज में पेमेन्ट सही हो रहा है, बराबर हो रहा है। केवल दो फैक्ट्रीज में बराबर पेमेन्ट नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां तो 14 दिन में किसानों को पैसा पेमेन्ट हो जाता है। और दूसरी जगह थोड़ी बहुत डिफिकल्टी है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या बैंकों को थोड़ा पैसा देकर ऐसा इंतजाम करना चाहिये जिससे किसानों को पैसा मिल जाय। किसानों का पैसा अगर फैक्ट्रीज के मालिकों के पास रह गया तो वह ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट नहीं कर सकते जिससे देश का नुकसान होगा। इसलिए अगर देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना है तो किसानों को अपने माल का फौरन पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

एफ० सी० आई में पैसा जल्दी मिलता है, जब कि साहुकार थोड़ा देर में देता है और सही दाम भी नहीं देता। लेकिन एफ० सी० आई० में सही दाम किसानों को मिलता है। इसलिए एफ० सी० आई० को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है। आपके विभाग पर बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि 70 करोड़ लोगों को अनाज देना है। आप ऐसे समय में मंत्री बने हैं जब कई प्रान्तों में सूखा है। किसानों में ज्यादा पैदा करने की ताकत है, वह ज्यादा उगा भी रहे हैं इसलिए आप उदारता से दीजिए, तमिलनाडु, वेस्ट बंगाल को, कोई शिकायत नहीं रहनी चाहिये उन्हें और यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि उन्हें अनाज

नहीं दिया जा रहा है। या हमारे देश में खाने की कमी है। गोदामों में अनाज रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, जो कुछ गादोमों में है, थोड़ा रिजर्व में रखिये, बाकी सब डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कीजिए ताकि सब को खाने को मिल सके। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपको बधाई दूंगा। मेरी नेक तमन्ना है कि आप इसमें कामयाब होंगे।

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, आज देश में खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति का जहां तक प्रश्न है वह एक गम्भीर संकट के समान पेश है, और खाद्य मंत्रालय से जितनी अपेक्षा और आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहा है जिससे गरीब, हरिजन, मजदूर और खेती से दूर इन्सान में जिन्हें खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता है, वह आज भीषण संकट में हैं। मंहगाई सुरसा की तरह बढ़ रही है। मंत्री जी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 3.6 प्रतिशत बाजार में वृद्धि हुई है। 1981 और 1982 में उन्होंने 10.1 प्रतिशत और 20.1 प्रतिशत बताया है कि इतना था। अब बहुत सुधरा है। लेकिन वर्तमान में बाजार में घूमकर देखिए, गांव में मंडी में जाइये तो पता लगेगा कि कागजी थोड़ा कितना सत्य है? कागज में जो देते हैं, वह बहुत भ्रामक है।

यह साफ पता लगता है कि जो चावल 1977, 1978 और 1979 में डेढ़ रुपया मिलता था आज वह 4, 5 रु० किलो मिल रहा है, थोड़ा रिफाइन्ड उससे मंहगा है। चीनी जनता रिजीम ढाई रुपये बिक रही थी, बाजार में कोई भी ले सकता था। किसी को राशन कार्ड की जरूरत नहीं थी। आज राशन कार्ड लोग बंधवाकर रख रहे हैं।

सारे देश में वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आपने 2 लाख 81 हजार दुकानें खोली हैं, लेकिन यह दुकानदार, चुपचाप तराजू लेकर बैठे रहते हैं। महीने में एक दो बार उनको राशन की आपूर्ति होती है और वह भी बहुत कम। जो जाता है वह भी ब्लैक में बेचकर, उन अधिकारियों का पेट भरते हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार में आंकड़ डूब गये हैं और अपने पेट की आपूर्ति करते हैं। उनको उन अधिकारियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

आपने रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि हम बहुत सुधार ला रहे हैं, वितरण प्रणाली को चुस्त और दुरुस्त कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सब कागज पर है, जमीन पर नहीं है। जमीन पर अगर यह होता तो आज चारों तरफ से हाहाकार नहीं मचता। सब चीजों का दाम नहीं बढ़ता। जितनी चीजें आप मुहैया करते हैं, तेल, चीनी, चावल सब का सब ब्लैक मार्केट के थ्रू मंडियों में आता है और ज्यादा दामों पर बिकता है।

आप के जितने अधिकार इस क्षेत्र में हैं और जितने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू करने कार्यकर्ता हैं, वह सब उसी भ्रष्टाचार में फंसे हुये हैं न कि जनता के भोजन की आपूर्ति करने के लिये।

जीवन के लिये रोटी-कपड़ा और मकान तीन चीजें आवश्यक हैं जिसमें आपके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रोटी और कपड़े का सवाल आता है। लेकिन इस काम में यह मंत्रालय बिल्कुल असफल सिद्ध हुआ है। जितनी कार्यवाही हुई है, जितनी चुस्त और दुरुस्त रेडियो, टेलीविजन में खबरें आती हैं, यह वास्तविक नहीं हैं। इनको जनता कभी कबूल नहीं कर सकती है।

आज देश के कई प्रांतों में भयंकर सूखा और आकल आया हुआ है, लेकिन हर जगह का रिकार्ड देखिये कि आप क्या आपूर्ति कर रहे हैं। बंगाल, बिहार, तमिलनाडू, केरल राजस्थान आदि इन प्रांतों में जनता भयंकर सुखाड़ और अकाल से ग्रस्त हो गयी है, लेकिन वहां आपकी क्या आपूर्ति है।

हमारे बिहार को लीजिये। बिहार में 32 जिलों में से 26 जिलों में भयंकर सूखा विगत 3 वर्षों से चल रहा है और आज 36 वर्षों में आजादी के बाद भी लोग इन्द्र भगवान पर निर्भर हैं, न कि इंदिरा जी पर। इसलिये यह कितना दुःखद है कि आज कोई भी इंदिरा जी पर निर्भर नहीं है, बल्कि इन्द्र भगवान पर निर्भर है? यह आप के लिये शर्म की विषय है, चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना चाहिये।

यहां भाषण से कुछ नहीं चलेगा, इसके साथ-साथ कुछ कार्यवाही करिये। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम देखने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है। लेकिन केवल ईंटिंग, मीटिंग और सिटिंग होती है। जिला और प्रखंड स्तर पर बीस-बीस आदमी बैठते हैं, टी० ए० बनाते हैं और चले जाते हैं। पहले एक दूकान खोली और फिर उसको खत्म करवा दिया। जब यह राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है तब एक ही पार्टी नहीं, सभी पार्टियों के कार्यकर्ताओं को उसमें सम्मिलित करना चाहिये। आज उन दूकानों में भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। सीमेंट, चीनी और मिट्टी के तेल के मामले में घपला हो रहा है। यह चीजें जनता तक पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं। उल्टी गंगा बह रही है।

आपने सन् 1982 में बताया था कि 1,24,600 छापे मारे गये, भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के संबंध में, उसमें 3960

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

व्यक्ति पकड़े गये जिसमें 3813 व्यक्तियों पर ही मुकदमे चलाये गये। जब इतने ज्यादा व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे तो इतने कम व्यक्तियों पर ही मुकदमे क्यों चलाये गये? पकड़े जाने पर अगर घूस दे दें तो वे निकल जाते हैं। इस तरह से जितने बड़े-बड़े भ्रष्टाचारी हैं वह तो निकल जायेंगे, छोटे-छोटे लोग ही पकड़े जायेंगे। चोरबाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 600 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द करने का आदेश हुआ लेकिन वह फरार हो गये। कहीं देश से बाहर तो नहीं चले गये? केवल 26 व्यक्ति ही नजरबन्द किये गये। यदि 600 में से केवल 26 को ही आप नजरबन्द करेंगे तब कानून का परिपालन कैसे होगा? किस तरह से दुकानों में आपूर्ति हो सकती है? आज जो एफ० सी आई० है वह 4 हजार करोड़ से ऊपर का बिजनेस कर रहा है लेकिन कितना अनाज वहां सड़ रहा है? आपने वहां पर आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० लगा दिये हैं जिनको इस बात की नालेज नहीं है कि कैसे अनाज सड़ता है और कैसे उसको बचाया जा सकता है। वे एयर-कंडीशन्ड कमरों में बैठे रहते हैं। उनको बिजनेसमैनो से सीखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से अनाज का भण्डारण किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्या ने यहां पर कहा कि सारा काम वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाता है लेकिन फिर यह गेहूं और चावल क्यों सड़ जाता है? अगर नहीं भी सड़ता है तो भी आफिसर्स उसको सड़ा देते हैं और वह बाजार में पहुंच जाता है। मैंने बिहार की कई मंडियों में देखा, उन्होंने कहा कि यह एफ० सी० आई० से आया है। मैंने पूछा कैसे तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्लू मत पूछिये। इसलिये आप जब तक एफ० सी० आई० की व्यवस्था को चुस्त-दुरुस्त नहीं करेंगे, तब

तक इस देश के लोगों को सड़ा हुआ अनाज खाना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां साउथ एवेन्यु में भी गेहूं में ऐसी गन्ध आती है कि मजबूर होकर बाजार से लेना पड़ता है। जब हमको इतना सड़ा हुआ गल्ला मिल रहा है तब आप समझ सकते हैं कि सुदूर ग्रामों में मजदूरों तथा हरिजनों को कैसा गल्ला मिल रहा होगा?

**खाद्य और नागरिक पुति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भाववत झा आजाद) :** मैंने चेक कराया था साउथ एवेन्यु में।

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** उसके बाद भी वहां पर जो गेहूं आ रहा है, उसको आप खायेंगे तो बीमार होना पड़ेगा। मैं दावा करता हूं कि सभी एम० पीज० कहेगे कि इस तरह का गेहूं हमको वहां पर मिल रहा है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप दावा कर रहे हैं या दावत भी दे रहे हैं?

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** हम दावत भी देते हैं कि आप एक बार आइये और खाकर देखिये कि किस तरह का गेहूं मिल रहा है। बिहार में जितने टन की आवश्यकता है, उसका सिर्फ आप 50 हजार टन ही दे रहे हैं। बिहार बहुत ही गंभीर परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है। छोटानागपुर और संथाल परगना में दो-दो सौ, तीन-तीन सौ आदमी मर गए हैं। ठंड से मरने की रिपोर्ट अखबार में बहुत आती है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके पेट में दाना न होने से उनकी मौतें हो रही हैं। इसी प्रकार धनबाद जिले के चंदनक्यारी में एक हरिजन मरा है। संथाल परगना के पालहुंसदा में लोग भूख से मरे हैं, रांची में भी तीन-चार व्यक्तियों की मौतें हुई हैं। हर साल पलामू जिले में भी



भूख से मरने की खबरें आई हैं। छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है अभी केवल चार सौ ग्राम प्रतिमाह दिया जाता है। बहुत कहने सुनने पर पांच सौ ग्राम प्रति यूनिट दिया जाता है। एक महीने में एक आदमी के जीने के लिए क्या यही खुराक है? इस तरीके से वहां के लोगों के लिए अनाज की पूर्ति हो रही है। अगर सरकार के ऊपर सभी लोग आ-धारित रहे तो मैं समझता हूं कि आधी जनसंख्या का तो ऐसे हो सफाया हो जाएगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि बिहार में अकाल संहिता लागू करनी चाहिए, जबकि वहां 32 जिलों में से 26 जिलों की रिपोर्ट है, वहां 60 से 75 फीसदी फसलें खराब हो चुकी हैं। यह सरकार का पावन कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस को अकाल-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करना चाहिए। अभी अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया है, लेकिन वहां अभाव ही अभाव बना हुआ है। जानवरों के लिए चारा नहीं है, पीने को पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान में भी दो सौ आदमी मर गए हैं।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** 55 आदमी बीमारी से मरे हैं। मेल न्यूट्रिशन

**श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** यदि बीमारी से भी मरे हैं, तो पेट में अनाज न होने की वजह से मरे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह विभाग भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बन गया है। इसको संभालिए और सुधार लाइए। जो भी अकालग्रस्त और सूखा ग्रस्त इलाकों की मांगें हैं, चाहे वह कोई भी राज्य हो, तमिलनाडु हो, केरल हो, आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो, उनकी मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिए।

देश की जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार है, कोई वहां विदेशी सरकार तो है नहीं, इसलिए उनके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए। आप डैमोक्रैसी के फर्ज को पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं, बेईमानी का पार्ट अदा कर रहे हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :** (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

मैंने अभी वर्मा जी का भाषण सुना। वर्मा जी को आलोचना करनी चाहिए थी, उन्होंने आलोचना की। वाजपेयी जी सदन में मौजूद हैं! इनके पूर्व विरोधी पक्ष से हमारे तमिलनाडु के साथी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। मुझे एक बात की चिन्ता हो रही है, पूरे सदन को हुई कि मुख्यमंत्री सस्त लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के लिए अनशन पर बैठ गए। हमारे भाईयों ने यह आरोप लगाया कि चूक वहां विरोधी दल की सरकार है, इसलिए भारत सरकार उनकी खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति नहीं करती है।

मान्यवर, अगर मुख्य मंत्री लोग अनशन कर के, सरप्लस स्टेट होते हुए भी, गल्ले की मांग करते रहे और भारत सरकार को दोषी ठहराते रहें तो यह एक बड़ी अजीब बात होगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं— इस आर्थिक संकट के समय में उन्होंने मूल्यों को बढ़ने नहीं दिया, मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोका और हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में, जहां आन्दोलन भी चल रहा था

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे]

किसी को भूख से मरने नहीं दिया। इस के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का हार्दिक शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं अब 16-17 मई, 1979 की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जब देश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी। 16-17 मई, 1979 को हम लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने के मूल्य को ले कर आन्दोलन छेड़ा था, क्योंकि चौधरी चरण सिंह साहब ने घोषणा कर दी थी कि हम गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। गन्ना किसानों ने अधिक बोया है तो यह उन की जिम्मेदारी है। मजबूर हो कर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों और कांग्रेस के नेता लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया और उस समय जिस प्रकार से लाठी चार्ज हुआ था, वह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी से ले कर पं० उमा शंकर दीक्षित तक को लाठी से मारा गया बाजपेयी जी भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उन की पूरी सिम्पैथी हमारे साथ है।

आज केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार है तथा प्रदेश में भी हमारी सरकार है — मैं एक बात साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ जिन किसानों की लड़ाई हम लोगों ने जनता शासन में लड़ी थी, यदि उन को लड़ाई हम आज नहीं लड़ेंगे तो जनता के सामने हमें सिर झुकाना पड़ेगा। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने गन्ने का मूल्य पूर्वांचल के लिए — हम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को पूर्वांचल कहते हैं — साढ़े बीस रुपये और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए साढ़े इक्कीस रुपये निर्धारित किया, लेकिन भारत सरकार का जो पांच कस्टोडियन मिलें उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, वे केवल 17

रुपए 40 पैसे से 18 रुपये 85 पैसे दे रहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सामने आज एक अहम मुद्दा खड़ा हो गया है, बतलाइये, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार क्या करे? भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री से बार-बार हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, हमारे गन्ना मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारी अपील कर रहे हैं कि हम लोगों ने जनमत का आदर करते हुए साढ़े बीस रुपये और साढ़े इक्कीस रुपये मूल्य निर्धारित किया है, बरायमेहरबानी अपनी कस्टोडियन मिलों से यह मूल्य दिलाने की कृपा कीजिए। परन्तु अभी तक हमारी बातों की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। मजबूर हो कर हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश का सरकार और संसद सदस्य कल पूज्य इन्दिरा जी से अपील करने जा रहे हैं कि जरा उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए।

मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बात से माननीय मंत्री जी का सीधा संबंध नहीं है, परन्तु यह यंत्रालय चीनी अपने हाथ में रखता है, यह मंत्रालय किसानों की समस्याओं को अपने हाथ में रखता है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील है कि वे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जरूर कह दें कि उत्तर प्रदेश को यह सर्वसम्मत मांग है, हम लोगों की अपील है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जो 20 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज मांग रही है वह उसे जरूर दिला दें। जिससे गन्ना किसानों की जो पाँचियाँ हैं उनका भुगतान किया जा सके।

18 hrs.

मान्यवर, हम लोग नहीं चाहते कि जनमत की हम लोग उपेक्षा करें और जनता हम से 1985 में यह पूछे कि आपने हमारे लिए क्या किया,

जबकि आप ही लोगों के लिए हम ने आन्दोलन 1979 में छोड़ा था और हम लोग लखनऊ गये थे वहाँ पर हम पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ था हमने लाठियाँ खाई थीं और आपको पार्टी के लोगों के साथ हम ने जेल भरी थी।

मान्यवर, कस्टोडियन मिल एरिया में गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे एरियाज में कस्टोडियन एरिया से ज्यादा मूल्य मिलता है। इसी कारण किसानों की पच्चियों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। जब जनता हमसे यह प्रश्न करती है तो इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं होता इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि समय रहते जागने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, मेरी अपील है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को हमारी भावनाओं से अवगत करा दिया जाए। हम लोग कल देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने जाने वाले हैं।

मान्यवर, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के बारे में भी बहुत बातें सुनी गयीं जिनमें से कुछ बातें सच भी हैं। जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में कहा जाता है .....

सभापति महोदय : पांडे जी, अपना भाषण आप कल जारी रखें।

18.01 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BUTA SINGH): I beg to present the  
Forty-Fourth Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March  
25, 1983/Chaitra 4, 1905 (Saka).